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LYNCH LAW

Casting its Thickening Shadow

MOYER AND HAYWOOD TO BE LYNCHED.

The Idaho Political Agents of the Capitalist Class, Realizing that Their Perjured Witnesses Will Not Be Able to Convict the Wrongly Imprisoned Officers of the Western Federation of Miners, Are Fabricating "News", and the Capitalist Press of the Land Is Holding Language Intended to Justify the Lynching of Moyer and Haywood.

The N. Y. "Commercial," March 5, publishes this lying despatch:

"TROUBLE BREWING AT BOISE.

"Thefts of High Explosives Lead Governor to Fear Attack on Penitentiary.

"Boise, Idaho, March 4.—Three powder houses in the city and half a dozen in the mountains near here have been robbed of large quantities of nitroglycerin and giant powder in the last two nights, and, owing to fears of wholesale dynamiting, the governor has thrown a strong guard around the penitentiary.

"The city for a week has been filling up with men recognized as ringleaders in the Coeur d'Alene and Cripple Creek troubles. The authorities believe they are planning to release the heads of the Western Federation from the penetentiary and to murder Harry Orchard and Steve Adams, the self-confessed dynamiters."

The N. Y. "Eevning Mail" pretends to have the following from Portland, Ore.:

"USED FOR MURDERS AND THEN MURDERED.

"Inner Circle of Western Federation of Miners Accused of Treachery to Its Wretched Tools.

"Portland, Ore., March 5.—The "Oregonian" prints a dispatch from its Boise correspondent, which states that the 'inner circle' of the Western Federation of Miners did not confine itself to the murder of non-union miners and State officials, but that the tools who committed its crimes were themselves its victims.

"Orchard was one of the tools marked for destruction, and the confession of Steve Adams is said to show that Orchard had been shadowed for a long time. It is not believed that Orchard knew that he was under surveillance."

The San Francisco, "Wasp" calls the Western Federation of Miners the "Western Federation of Murderers".

These are the latest manifestations of the capitalist conspiracy against men whose crime consists in organizing a Union that, as the New York "Evening Post" charges the Western Federation of Miners with, "became so strong finally to stand alone whenever the support of Mr. Mitchell's United Mine Workers or Mr. Gompers's American Federation of Labor has been withdrawn"— in other words, became so strong that the lackeys of the Civic Federation could not scuttle it.

CHICAGO WORKERS

MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE IDAHO-COLORADO OUTRAGE.

Apollo Hall Meeting Under Auspices of Joint Conference Consisting of Bona Fide Labor Organizations—Disgraceful Attempt of the Socialist Party to Divide Labor's Forces—Crushing Rebuke Administered by the Working Class to the Dastardly Attempt.

Chicago, March 4.—To-day a magnificent demonstration of the Working Class of this city took place at Apollo Hall under the auspices of a Joint Conference Committee consisting of representatives of the I. W. W., the Chicago Arbeiter Society, the Chicago Socialist Labor Party and the Jewish organization the Bund. The meeting was one not of protest only against the Colorado-Idaho outrage, but calculated to rouse the Working Class to thought and to intelligent, determined action.

The large hall was packed close. Such an enthusiastic crowd, and determined withal, your correspondent has never seen, although he has witnessed many magnificent meetings. Every speaker met with such a reception as only the Working Class can give when its class-instincts are aroused. Every point made by the speakers was puctured with cheers that could be heard for blocks away.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"As workingmen and workingwomen of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, we denounce the murderous conspiracy of the Mine Owners Association against our brothers of the Western Federation of Miners. We see in this plot but one step in an attempt to crush all revolutionary organization of the Working Class. We call upon the laborers throughout this country to rise in protest with all the forces at their command to prevent the murder of these our brothers.

"In their support, and the support of the Cause of the Revolutionary Movement, we pledge our moral and financial aid at once, and every other means of assistance within our power that may be required to prevent the carrying out of this murderous plot."

The collection taken up for the defence fund amounted to $203.05. The chairman of the meeting was A. S. Edwards. Editor of "The Industrial Worker". The speakers were Mrs. L. Forberg, Morris Siskind, M. Deutscher, Wm. E. Trautmann, the Secy-Treasurer of the I. W. W., Oscar Neebe, and A. M. Simons. Distributed through the hall were about fifteen uniformed policemen and about twenty in citizens' clothes. In closing the meeting, the chairman called upon the audience to rise in their seats and hail the Social Revolution. The call was responded with a vim. Every man and woman rose, and as if touched by an electric current a thunder of cheers went up. Oh, those cheers !They meant business. So powerful were they that the Police looked uncomfortable. Old veterans in the Movement felt young again. By telepathic influence Moyer and Haywood must have felt cheered in their gloomy prison. It was the voice of the vanguard of the awakened and aroused proletariat promisefull of deliverance. About 200 Weekly Peoples containing De Leon's Minneapolis address on the Preamble of the I. W. W., and an equal number of "Der Arbeiter", besides many pamphlets, among which were Debs's addresses on the I. W. W., were sold, and large quantities of leaflets given away.

I should not close this report without placing on record the disgraceful conduct of the Socialist Party of this city on this occasion, and also record the well-metioned rebuke, aye, chastisement, that it received. The S. P. did not participate in this grand demonstration of Apollo Hall. This is the way things happened:

On Friday, February 23, a committee of the Socialist party called on General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann, at the I. W. W. headquarters. They wanted information. Trautmann proposed that the committee call again Saturday afternoon and see if it were not possible for the Socialist party to take part in a joint movement for public demonstrations in behalf of the accused W. F. of M. men. The committee told Trautmann that they were to have an executive board meeting of the Socialist party that very night, and they would call Saturday to see what could be done. Saturday afternoon, C. Breckon, W. Mance and Mr. Taft, as the committee from the Socialist party, called to do what was to be done. The I. W. W. was represented by L. Furlong, W. E. Tuller and General-Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann. I was also there. They organized themselves as a committee, with Taft as chairman. The S. P. committee wanted to know all there was to know. Trautmann told them all there was to know, beginning with the issuance on February 19, of the manifesto: "Shall Our Brothers Be Murdered?" and ending with the reading of communications from the West, containing information that they would not otherwise know of.

The question, when to hold a mass meeting, then came up. General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann told them that a meeting must be held not later than Sunday, March 4. Agreed. Then Trautmann showed that concerted action was the need of the hour, and proposed that the Socialist Labor Party and the Jewish Bund be asked to take part in the conference and help make the mass meeting a success. They did not object. When should the next meeting take place? Tuesday, 6 p. m., was decided on. Trautmann told them that the I. W. W. would rent the hall for Sunday. March 4; and Tuesday the rest was to be done.

Monday night the executive board of the Socialist party met again. Tuesday morning Trautmann received a bomb, in the form of a letter containing a refusal to participate in any demonstration with the I. W. W.; and informing him also that the Socialist party had rented Ulrich's Hall for March 4; adding that in so doing they were complying with the call issued by their national secretary.

Since when? How was it done? What was the reason? Had they found out all that they wished to know? Were they sent by J. Mahlon Barnes as a smelling committee? Or did they get money from the capitalists to break whatever strength there may be in these demonstrations? How was it done? When did they rent Ulrich's Hall, Monday night or Saturday? Now Messrs. Breckon, Mance, Taft, Morgan, Sussman, Smith, Berlyn, Steadman, show your hand! If you do not answer through the press, I challenge any one of you to show that what you did is not treason to the Working Class.

But the conspiracy, born of shyster vainglory and crookedness, failed utterly. It only served to spur the Joint Committee to redoubled activity. Unterrified by the attempted stab in the back it went in to work. What brilliant success crowned its efforts I have just recorded. It now remains to record the utter fiasco of the conspirators. Their meeting was a frost. Barely 300 people attended. The collection amounted to only $48.50. The speeches were aimed at vote-catching. They sought to profit by the blood of the workingmen to promote their petty political schemes. Steadman, Breckon and a Dr. Frankle officiated as speakers. There was no enthusiasm. The runners of the concern felt cold and hot with disappointment and anger. They, fools that they are, still lived in the clouds of their 47,000 of 1904; they did not remember that that vote had since melted down to 18,000. They had planned a rival affair, on the same night as the Apollo Hall meeting, that should prevent the unity of the Working Class forces, and they landed—in the soup. That is what happens regularly when trickery is tried in great questions, and what petty mind try to dabble in great historic movements.

;Jac. Billow.

—Lack of space prevents the publication of the resolutions condemnatory of the Colorado outrages, received since their occurrence, in this issue.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SPREAD THE LIGHT!

Roscoe Conklin, the one-time brilliant Federal Senator from the State of New York, is credited with the statement—"The American press is an ulcer on the face of the earth." Brilliant a man though Conklin was, his vision was limited. He knew little of Europe, less of deep underlying social causes. He saw the ulcerous press of the land, and he took that to be peculiar to America. The ulcerousness of the "press," pointed at by Conklin, is nothing peculiar to the land: it is peculiar to capitalist siciety: America, however, being the fullest developed stinkweed of capitalism, presents to view the biggest ulcer. The attitude of the capitalist press of the land at this moment is bearing sad justification to the Conklin dictum

Several men, Moyer and Haywood prominent among them, have been arrested, deported from one State to another and are held to answer the grave charge of murder. Crime has marked every step in these proceedings. Up to then, the crime was limited to the official perpetrators. Junctures like this are tests. A clean press would have leaped into the breach to prevent embitterment; to readjust the social bonds, snapped by the felonious conduct of the Colorado and Idaho officials; and to prevent society from taking a plunge into chaos. Such a conduct was all the more imperative if the capitalist press really considered the arrested men guilty. Justice can not but be blurred if high-handed wrong is the instrument to reach it. If ever the press had a duty to perform it was now, at such a juncture. But the ulcer is running away with itself. So far from calmly handling the subject, the capitalist press has out-Heroded the Colorado-Idaho Herods. If these have given the lie to their pretenses regarding the "Sanctity of the Law," the capitalist press has thrown law and equity bodily overboard. Throughout the country the capitalist press is running over with flaming headlines like these:

"Terrible Conspiracy of Dynamiters Unearthed."

"Moyer and Haywood Discovered to be the Leaders in a Conspiracy for Murder Unparalleled in History.",

"The Most Gigantic Criminal Plot the World has ever Known."

"The Crime Confessed in Full by one of the Conspirators.'

Etc., etc., etc.

The safeguard that civilization throws around the individual is rent to tatters. No trial is needed. The ulcerous capitalist press of the land, animated with the effrontery of the professional criminal, adjudges the arrested men guilty without a trial. If a man can be convicted without trial, why should he not be executed before conviction? In short, thanks to the capitalist press of the land, public opinion is to be stampeded. Lynch law is virtually preached.

America has done her duty towards the Russian Revolution. Let us now turn our attention and efforts to our own Tsars, Trepoffs and the rest of the vermin. The massacres engineered by Russian Tsarism are under way in the West of our own land. How to put a spoke into the wheel of this Juggernaut car is the jewel we must pluck from the head of the ugly and venomous toad of the American capitalist press—counteract the conspiracy of poisoning the public mind with false information, counteract it by flooding the land with information that is truthful upon the tragedy that American capitalism has in contemplation in the West. Nothing will so effectively stay the hands, now murderously rising over the heads of Moyer and Haywood, and thus over the bona fide Labor and Socialist Movement of the land itself, than a correct public opinion upon the facts in this case. Ignorant of the facts, worse yet, their minds stuffed full with the falsehoods dealt out by the capitalist press, the Working Class of the land will stand by dumb, and thereby invite further catastrophes. With a Working Class enlightened upon the facts, the malefactors will think twice before they carry out their fell designs; moreover the incident will serve as a stepping stone to put a final end to this thickening Reign of Terror.

In this whole broad land there is but one English daily paper that stoutly holds up the beacon of Working Class enlightenment. It is the Daily People. What, under these circumstances, amounts to a National Festival, is to be held in the interest of this paper on the 18th of this month, for the purpose of raising funds for its support. A necessity to the American Labor Movement from the day of its establishment, six years ago, the Daily People is to-day indispensable. There is no other daily channel of enlightenment to the Working Class of the land. Let the funds flow that will keep the oil burning bright in this beacon light, who no storms have been able to blow out.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD ARRESTS

STILL CONTINUE TO HOLD THE CENTER OF THE STAGE AND AGITATE COLORADO—BULKLEY WELLS SKEPTICAL AS TO THE VALUE OF ORCHARD'S "CONFESSION"—SUPREME COURT JUDGE GODDARD, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE BANQUET BOARD, EXHIBITS HIS "IMPARTIALITY" AND HATRED FOR THE WORKING CLASS—A MURDER THAT NO ONE WILL BE PUNISHED FOR, VIZ., THE MAITLAND MINE DISASTER, IN WHICH FOURTEEN MINERS LOST THEIR LIVES, DESPITE THEIR PROTESTS AGAINST UNSAFE CONDITIONS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Florence, Colo., Feb. 24.—The arrest of the leaders of the Western Federation , Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, for the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, still holds the center of the stage as a topic of interest, in the press and as a subject of conversation. Adjutant General Bulkley Wells, although an officer of the state of Colorado, is actively assisting the authorities of Idaho in working up a case against the accused men; a thing of little moment in tiself, but which goes to show that the capitalist class in Idaho has the sympathy of, and is being assisted in every way by, the capitalist class in Colorado.

Adjutant-General Wells, in a recent interview, declared that the case against the accused men rests entirely upon the confession of Harry Orchard, and it seems that he is not at all confident as to the outcome. He doubtlessly recalls to mind the miserable failures attending the attempt to railroad members of the W. F. M. to the Pen by means of informers in the past, and it seems that he is the least bit sceptical as to the value of Orchard's confession. "I don't think anybody can know as to their guilt. I believe that there have been as many as fifty offers made to me for information concerning the killing of Arthur Collins. I have investigated most of them myself and soon learned their worthlessness. I am naturally sceptical of confessions.

"In the case of Orchard's confession, supported as it seems to be by corroborative evidence, I will say that there are now to my mind for the first time appearances against the Western Federation officers which are gravely incriminating". "Appearances"—there is more of this but enough has been stated for our purpose.

The first point to be considered is the host of spies and perjurers to which the trouble in Colorado has given rise. Fortunately for the men marked as victims these bulwarks of civilization have been unable to "deliver the goods". In the second place, we see that this, according to Wells, is the first time in which anything of a case—though based on "appearances"— has been made against the W. F. M. This is an important admission, as it enables us to estimate the moral development of the representatives of Capitalism who, whenever a miserable spy could be induced to come forward with an account of what he had dreamed, were wont to declare that "this establishes the guilt of the inner circle of that gang of dynamitards known as the Western Federation of Miners". The chances are that Wells will be disciplined upon his return to the state, as he has shown that some of his friends are liars and not above swearing a man's life away upon the evidence of a hired perjurer.

Harry Orchard's confession has not, as yet, been given the press. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were given no chance to invoke the laws of the state against their oppressors. They were grabbed surreptitiously, placed on a special train already in waiting, and rushed to Idaho, where they were thrown in the Penitentiary for safe-keeping. As an evidence of the elaborateness of the plot against them it may be stated that the train ran through all important stations, where processes might be served, without stopping, taking water and fresh engines at obscure points. Practically the entire population of the West is looking forward with eagerness to the publication of Orchard's confession, for this reason: Romaine's confession created an outburst that changed from indignation to laughter as its ludicrously absurd character developed, while McKinney's confession was of such a character as to make one of the jurymen in the train-wrecking case declare that they would have acquitted the defendants after hearing the evidence of the principal witness for the prosecution, had the case been left to them at this point. For my part I look forward with confidence to the publication of the latest effort against the W. F. of M., as that will be the signal for its being torn to pieces. I am of the opinion, though, that it will be kept back until the last possible moment in order to prevent the wear and tear that will inevitably follow its exposure to the light of common day.

The authorities have made this opportunity the occasion of charging the W. F. M. with every crime that has occurred in Colorado and the Rocky Mountains region for years, and with some that have never occurred. One would think that Moyer and Haywood had practically every man of prominence in the state marked for assassination after reading the papers committed to the cause of the mine owners. The "Denver Republican" of Thursday, Feb. 22, declares that "the detectives have in their possession the full facts concerning the attempted poisoning of former Governor James H. Peabody and his family at Canon City not long ago. The dastardly attempt made to kill the whole family through the use of arsenic in the milk was never made public until Mr. McParland undertook the unearthing of the Idaho conspiracy."

One may be inclined to laugh at this so charged is it with the wolffish animosity that marks the opposition of the capitalist class to the rising spirit of the proletariat, and so ludicrously, pitiably absurd. But it isn't a laughing matter. Far from it: If anything should happen to the Peabody family to-morrow; if Miss Cora should be taken ill or the ex-Governor drop dead from natural causes, it is dollars to doughnuts that, by night fall, every official member of the W. F. M. would be occupying a cell in some prison, if the officers caught them. And what is true of the effect of a possible accident in the Peabody family is true of any accident that might occur in other families "marked for slaughter", the fact of the matter being that the W. F. M. has been "marked for slaughter." Truth will not be permitted to hinder the campaign of the capitalists against it. Let this be a lesson to every member of the I. W. W. Let him prepare for the fray, as, just as surely as the organization attempts to carry out the program outoutlined in the preamble, he may expect the hottest time of his life. Don't think for a moment that Capitalism is fiercer out here than it is in any other part of the country. The Eastern capitalists and their representatives may talk glibly of arbitration, agreements, talking things over, etc., but let it come to a "show down", they will forget all these things as quickly and as completely as have their Western brothers. When our Eastern comrades have attained the class consciousness and determination of the miners of the Rocky Mountains region, the treatment accorded to the boys out here now will be theirs.

I hardly think it necessary to expatiate on the delusion that persists in holding to a belief in such a thing as justice for the working class under the present system, but I would like to present a few facts for the benefit of those who read our press and especially for those of our comrades who carry the message of Socialism to the working-class. Among the crimes imputed to the W. F. M. is that of the killing of Lyte Gregory. This fellow was not a capitalist, but simply a hireling, a professional gun-fighter, engaged to do the work with which Capitalism is careful not to soil its own hands. While employed by one of the big coal companies he is known to have assaulted representatives of the miners. It is thought that he engineered and led the murderous assaults on Chris Evans, Fairley, and Mooney in and around Trinidad, but it was established, beyond question, that he was one of the men who attacked William Wardjon, an officer of John Mitchell's United Mine Workers of America, and beat him almost to death. Gregory was never punished for that, although Wardjon was positive as to the identity of his assailants. In fact, not the slightest move was made against Gregory. Nobody was punished for the terrible assaults upon the others named, and nobody ever will be punished for them. Unless my memory plays me false, I may say that, instead of Messrs. Fairley, Evans and Mooney being protected from harm, they were, upon making complaint to the authorities, although ignored and in addition, were the recipients of a letter from the "best people" of Trinidad to the effect that they deserved and might get, a repitition of the treatment meted out to them by the employes of the coal companies.

Why should the W. F. M. be charged with the death of Gregory? His campaign had been against the United Mine Workers of America, but that doesn't bother some people. The fact is that the United Mine Workers of America is down and out for good in Colorado and the W. F. M., a trifle battered, still holds the ring. Anything therefore, from the poisoning of the Peabody family to the burning down of a mill that was a profitable "accident" to the people who

(Continued on page 6.)

CONGRESS

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE OF LA FOLLETTE'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

At the Same Time That the Capitalist Plotters After the Lives of Moyer and Haywood Are Endeavoring to Make Out That These Innocent Men Are Molly Maguires, the Wisconsin Senator Adduces Facts and Reasoning That Brand the Railroad-Mine-Owning Companies as the Real Molly Maguires.

It has been humorously observed that, in these days, whatever the subject may be that starts a conversation, even if the subject be a clam-bake, the conversation is bound to run into the Social Question. With equal justice it may be said that whatever the subject may be on the tapis of Congress, especially the Senate, just now, runs into the question of railroad rates. This fact bore graphic illustration during the session of the Senate on the 2d of this month. The subject was a joint resolution concerning the tribal government of the Indian tribes in Indian Territory. The principal speech was made by the new Senator from Wisconsin, La Follette. He presented an amendment prohibiting the sale of coal lands in the Territory to railroad companies. La Follette's words are peculiarly timely. They are timely in these days when the contemplated assassination of Moyer and Haywood is being prepared for by the capitalist press by resurrecting the Molly Maguires, and claiming that the Western Federation of Miners is a Molly Maguire affair.

La Follette's argument, in a nutshell, is that railroad corporations should be common carriers only; that if, besides being common carriers, they are producers of commodities, then they are in a position to "interfere with fair and even-handed transportation." They will transport their own goods virtually free of charge, and thereby they will ruin competing producers. What comes from allowing common carriers to be owners of other goods La Follette pointed out in the matter of the railroads of Pennsylvania. These, he showed, now own ninety-eight per cent. of the anthracite coal of the State; and he declared that these railroads "have driven the independent operators and independent owners out of business, thus rendering all the people who use anthracite dependent upon eight or nine railroad corporations for their fuel." The gist of La Follette's speech, and of the answers he made to the railroad Senators who interrupted him with questions, points to just one conclusion—the Molly Maguires were not the workingmen, they were the Baer class of capitalists. These, by virtue of their uniting the production of coal with the function of common carriers, carried ruin and devastation into the homes of the operators who owned no railroads; this ruin and devastation, which the history of the anthracite region narrates, was accompanied by murder and incendiarism, and that long series of crimes was perpetrated by systematic violation of law by the Baers, and systematic closing of eyes to the crimes by the officials in power—Governor, Judges, etc. It goes without saying that, if even folks who had some property, like the operators who were ruined, could be and were Molly Maguired, the hapless miners, destitute of all property, were trampled upon even more ruthlessly, were Molly Maguired even more mercilessly, openly and with greater impunity. The blood-soaked anthracite region of Pennsylvania—blood-soaked by Sheriffs who shot defenseless and fleeing workingmen in the back, and for which such Sheriffs, as the one of Luzerne County, was hailed by the "Sun" with: "Well done, Sheriff of Luzerne County!"—are a monument of the Molly Maguirism of the Baers, and attest to the correctness of La Follette's contention—as far as the contention goes.

Of course La Follette is a "liberal" visionary. From capitalist premises the ills he would check are uncheckable. Common carriers will concentrate other branches of industry into their own hands. The utter futility of anti-mergers is demonstrated. Nevertheless, La Follette's diagnosis of the railroad question is a slap in the face to the capitalist plotters against the Western Federation of Miners and the life of Moyer and Haywood, who are seeking to cover their tracks by throwing upon these innocent men the opprobrium of Molly Maguirism. Whether La Follette saw all this or not makes no difference. The coincidence is providential.

Unity Conference

NEW JERSEY SOCIALISTS HOLD SIXTH SESSION.

Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of the Conference Between the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, Held at Liberty Hall, West Hoboken, Sunday, February 18, 1906.

Roll call:—

SOCIALIST PARTY.

Essex County—James, Killingbeck, Wilson.

Hudson County—Kiehn, Headley, Reilly.

Passaic County—Glanz, Gregory, Hueck.

Union County—Cassens, Cull, Ufert.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Essex County—Mattick, Quinlan, Rapp.

Hudson County—Eck, Gallo, Hossack.

Passaic County—Ball, Belzner, Schmitter.

Union County—B. Burgholz, Fallath, McGarry.

Vice Chairman Frueh (S. L. P.) being absent, Eck, S. L. P. was elected vice-chairman for the session.

Minutes of previous meeting read, and at request of Glanz (S. P.) correction made to the effect that the Jewish comrade who wanted to know what was being done at the conference had inquired of the Passaic County Committee and not of Comrade Glanz as an individual. At request of Killingbeck (S. P.) that where Walker (S. P.) is quoted as saying "insurmountable obstacles" the word "almost" be inserted. These changes being made the minutes were adopted and ordered sent to the Socialist press for publication.

The regular work was then proceeded with.

Reilly, S. P.—When the discussion closed at the last meeting we had practically disposed of the question of party press. Comrade Hossack and myself went over the minutes very carefully and that is the conclusion we arrived at. The conference declared against private ownership of the press, defined what constitutes private ownership, and held that what the party does not own it cannot control. As Comrade Headley puts it, the logical deduction is that we must favor the opposite of that which we oppose. The order of business before us is Section II, under the head "The Press of the Movement," subdivided, first, party ownership; second, that which constitutes party ownership; third, the control of a party owned press. Comrade Hossack and myself have jointly prepared a resolution, which we think covers the essentials necessary to party ownership of the press. We submit this for your consideration:

"This conference places itself on record with the following, as embodying, what in its judgment, constitutes and is essential to party ownership of the Socialist press: Resolved, That a party owned press is a press all the property of which is vested in the party national organization as an unincorporated body. Over a party owned press no one, who is not a member of the party, can exercise any control directly or indirectly, whether in editorial, reportorial or administrative capacity; and over which none who ceases to be a member of the party can retain such control. We consider it essential to the safeguarding and purity of the party ownership of the press, that no member is free to start a political paper without previous sanction from the highest national executive body of the party, nor to own any share in any privately owned political paper."

Seconded by Schmitter (S. L. P.).

Reilly (continuing)—You will notice that this resolution is so framed that it makes the control of the press a power of the national organization. We want the press to be a national exponent of the movement, by this I mean that what is taught as Socialism in New Jersey must be the same as what is taught in Pennsylvania or any other state. In our party what is Socialism in one state is not Socialism in another state. The Social Democratic Herald, for instance, has one brand of Socialism, the Toledo Socialist has a different brand; we want just one brand all over the country. I suppose of course that every one understands that the literary bureau comes within the scope of party press. In our party we have a literary bureau but it is inefficient for the reason that the energies of the party are diverted from it by other concerns—private concerns. We should stand for the principle that all the party channels for the dissemination of Socialist knowledge and information should be owned and controlled by the party.

Killingbeck, S. P.—That would mean then that Kerr & Co. and similar institutions would have to go out, and that Mailly and Wilshire could not publish papers.

Headley, S. P.—They'd get out quick enough, you wouldn't have to put them out.

Glanz, S. P.—Since the last conference the question has been put to me as to whether it is possible to own a party press. I should like to ask from the S. L. P., if there is no objection, certain questions.

Is the S. L. P. incorporated?

Hossack, S. L. P.—No.

Glanz, S. P.—Is the Labor News Co. an auxiliary to the S. L. P.?

Hossack, S. L. P.—What do you mean by auxiliary? The Labor News Co. is the literary agency of the S. L. P. It publishes the leaflets and pamphlets of the party.

Glanz, S. P.—The S. L. P., not being incorporated, it cannot incur debts, therefore an auxiliary is necessary.

Hossack, S. L. P.—Then your question is does the Labor News Co. publish The People? No, it does not, the paper is published by the party and both the Labor News and The People are under one management.

Glanz, S. P.—Is the Labor News incorporated?

Hossack, S. L. P.—No.

Glanz, S. P.—As I understand it there has to be incorporation for a body to sue or be sued. How can you do business without being incorporated? How can you incur debts?

Hossack, S. L. P.—That is a matter that rests with your creditors, whether or not they consider you reliable. Now that this whole question has come up I should like to answer right here. Comrade Reilly having asked some questions at our last meeting, I came here to-day prepared to answer. I have brought here the documents in case which the S. L. P. has on appeal before the Supreme Court of the State of New York. The defendant in the case is not the Daily People, Daniel De Leon or any other individual. The action was brought against the Socialist Labor Party, not through the National Secretary, but through the treasurer of the National Committee. The plaintiff, a former member of the party, in his complaint affirms that it is the S. L. P. that owns, publishes and conducts the Daily People.

(Hossack here read extracts from the documents and said): I don't ask you to take my word for it. If you want to know just how the Daily People is owned and conducted appoint a committee to go over and investigate. I can assure you that there is evidence enough to convince you that the S. L. P. owns the paper.

Kiehn, S. P.—There are some features of the resolution that I do not like. Comrade Reilly's resolution advocates a centralization of authority over the party press. Well, that can work two ways. It might work toward a pope or toward a democracy. If it is all to be owned by the party, yet be controlled by National Committee, sub-committee, press committee, its culmination will be that one individual will control it all. The party press should be under the membership in the locality where the paper is published. I don't see why our members should not own stock in any privately owned paper. I may be a member of a progressive labor organization which publishes a paper that I consider a Socialist paper; according to the resolution I should have to get out of the party or out of the organization for the reason that being a member I would be a stock holder of the paper.

Reilly, S. P.—A labor organization publishing a paper does not make that a political paper.

Killingbeck, S. P.—Would you consider the Socialist Review a national concern?

Eck, S. L. P.—In a sense I am a stockholder in the Daily People and the Industrial Worker, but only by virtue of membership, and only so long as I am a member of the respective organizations. These papers are not owned by any set of men, inside or outside of the organization. They are the property of the organizations. If I leave either organization there is nothing for me to take or hold, as my stockholding ends with loss of membership.

Kiehn, S. P.—I don't know where to draw the line between a political paper and a labor paper. A privately owned paper may support the party. A trade union paper may support the party ideas and I may have to be a member of that union to make a living. Then I would be a stockholder and not eligible to membership in the party.

Headley, S. P.—We have already decided that the property of a Socialist paper shall be vested in the national organization. I don't see why ownership of labor papers should be brought up here.

Kiehn, S. P.—A political paper may be owned by a labor organization. We saw the official organ of the W. F. of M. supporting Adams for Governor. I might have to be a stockholder in such a paper.

Reilly, S. P.—A labor organization may by resolution endorse a political party but it still remains an economic organization. We have recognized the I. W. W. but that does not make us an economic organization. I am not a stockholder in the I. W. W. paper except through my membership. You might as well talk of stockholders in the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Ufert, S. P.—While I favor ownership by the party I don't think it feasible to vest all power in the national body. What can they know of the needs of various papers? I don't think it could be carried out. What do the comrades at our national headquarters know of the needs of a paper in San Francisco, for instance. It might be well to vest in national body ownership that cannot be vested in local bodies.

Headley, S. P.—We are talking to rather a long resolution. Let me suggest that we take it up in sections. Adopted.

The first section: This conference places itself on record with the following, as embodying, what in its judgment, constitutes and is essential to party ownership of the Socialist press: Resolved, That a party owned press is a press all the property of which is vested in the party national organization as an unincorporated body.

Unanimously adopted.

The second section: Over a party owned press no one, who is not a member of the party, can exercise any control directly or indirectly, whether in editorial, reportorial or administrative capacity; and over which none who ceases to be a member of the party can retain such control.

Adopted unanimously.

The third section: We consider it essential to the safeguarding and purity of the party ownership of the press, that no member is free to start a political paper without previous sanction from the highest national executive body of the party.

Carried unanimously.

The fourth section: Nor to own any share in any privately owned political paper, caused further discussion.

Killingbeck, S. P.—While by my vote I have shown that I favor a party owned press, yet I should be extremely sorry to see the day when there would be no privately owned Socialist press. I think it is necessary for the safeguarding of the movement that there should be some privately owned Socialist papers. Comrades on both sides know that it is a few active members who control the movement and decide all the referendums (Reilly, S. P.—Why shouldn't they?). We are going to have a large number of half-baked Socialists come into the movement in the near future. They will look upon a party owned press as god-like, as something not to be controverted. It will be possible for a few leaders to present their views in such a way as to get the endorsement of almost anything they present. Take the last half dozen referendums in our party, they carried while some of us thought them against the interests of the party. Members vote yes to save friction and trouble. I should be sorry for the day when there would be no independent press in which to present our views. This portion of the resolution would drive out of the movement every publisher of a postage stamp called a Socialist paper.

Headley, S. P. (Chairman)—You are talking on something we have already decided. We have declared against privately owned Socialist papers, and when we did that we practically prohibited members from holding stock in such papers, and this resolution merely aims to emphasize that.

Reilly, S. P.—In New Jersey the party won't allow me to get out campaign literature on my own initiative. Kerr & Co., Wilshire and other publishers are no better than I and they must be controlled the same as I.

Glanz, S. P.—As far as I am concerned, having decided the first part of the resolution we cannot take any other action except to adopt all of the resolution. We as members of the party will also be members of the co-operative organization that will publish the party press. The resolution says no member shall own a share in a privately owned press and that is right. If I should own a share in a privately owned press such as the Appeal to Reason, Wilshire's Magazine or Socialist Review, I would be acting inconsistently as a Socialist, for when we have party ownership the members must support that press alone and not foster competing papers.

Quinlan, S. L. P.—Those who have money enough to start private papers cannot be workingmen, and we are not seeking the philanthropy of anybody.

Headley, S. P.—I claim that having decided against a privately owned press we cannot logically favor anything pertaining to a privately owned press. If a member cannot publish such a paper, of course he cannot hold stock in one. There is no use in extending the argument, we have only to confirm previous action.

Ufert, S. P.—In 1899 it may have been that the editor of the paper ruled the party membership, but as the members to-day are more enlightened, better posted on party affairs, that former danger doesn't exist to the same extent.

Glanz, S. P.—I have heard the Labor Standard of Paterson referred to as a political paper. To cover objections that may be raised I think we ought to insert the word "Socialist" before the word "political" making it read Socialist political papers and move that as an amendment. Seconded.

Hossack, S. L. P.—I think the resolution should carry as originally made. All this talk of workingmen owning stock in papers puts me in mind of the capitalist claim that workingmen, widows and orphans own the railroad stock. I doubt if there is a man here that could put up money enough to own stock in anything. We want to fix it so that no encouragement can be extended to any outside political papers by the party membership. As to managing the party press we don't expect that the N. E. C. is to write the editorials, nor rush around from town to town supervising it all. Control of the press is what we are after and that can only be secured by having the property vested in the party organization.

The amendment of Comrade Glanz being put, it was lost by a vote of seven to five in favor, S. P.; eight to four against, S. L. P.

The last clause of the resolution then being put it was carried: S. P., seven for, five against; S. L. P., twelve for.

Glanz, S. P.—We are now to take up Party Discipline and I would move the following: Resolved, That this conference places itself on record as being opposed to the form of organization commonly called state autonomy, now in vogue in the Socialist party. Seconded.

Glanz (continuing) said— Our organization is in a chaotic state. I need not refer to Berger, Milwaukee or other matters. The report of the National Quorum for 1902 gives evidence enough. Glanz read from the report to the effect that in new states inexperienced comrades set forth doctrines that led to principles and tactics essentially middle class, and at variance with the utterances of the party. In such cases the national organization could not interfere until a split occurred in the state and it was appealed to. Independent interpretation of principles leads to this. This is the position we are placed in with state autonomy and I think it is right and proper for us to condemn it.

Eck, S. L. P.—State autonomy is a reflex in the S. P. of craft autonomous unionism. The history of the country shows the same experiences with regard to the old doctrine of state rights. The question came up continually and continually divided the people until it culminated in the civil war. I don't know what can be said in favor of state autonomy. What do you mean by it, anyway?

Killingbeck, S. P.—State autonomy is the price we paid to Berger for the privilege of having him remain in the S. P. (Laughter.)

(Glanz resolution put and adopted unanimously.)

Eck, S. L. P.—I offer this as a resolution: Whereas, It is evident that the capitalists are thoroughly organized as a class, for the one purpose of exploiting the working class. This organization positively implies the further and ever further subjugation of the class that produces all wealth by the processes inherent in and inseparable from the capitalist mode of production, and tends to equalize the Caucasian workingman with the Chinese coolie; and

Whereas, The capitalist organizations, both economic and political, bow down to a rigid discipline for this purpose solely; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this unity conference that in view of the foregoing facts, it becomes self-evident that workingmen organized in either economic of political organizations must also bow down to a rigid self-imposed discipline with eyes forever fixed upon the opposite goal, that is, the complete emancipation of the working class by the overthrow of all the master classes.

Hossack, S. L. P.—Party discipline means the power of the party's organization to hold its membership to strict obedience to the party' laws. You have heard that the S. L. P. is intolerant. Well its intolerance consists in this, that the party says to its members you are here voluntarily and if you cannot accept the party's rules—why the world is wide. You may say that's it, it is submit or get out! Not at all. We have discussion within the party. We are not a lot of fossils, we recognize that discussion is natural and needful. Not only that, you will find that our party press is the medium for such discussion. Just at present those who differ with the party as to the I. W. W., there are one or two, are giving their views in The People. We are sticklers for one thing, though, and that is that no party member can go it alone and pretend to speak for the party. Discipline is a matter that really cannot be legislated upon; it consists in the spirit of an organization, and it is only possible in a body that is clear upon what it wants, and clear upon how to go about getting it. The S. L. P. has for its principle, down with capitalism, for its slogan, no compromise. It has this for New York, for Milwaukee, for San Francisco, in a word for the nation. It does not have different views for different localities. A transgression in San Francisco, for instance, is immediately, when brought to light, seen to be a transgression by the party everywhere, and will be disciplined by the party.

Discipline is really a reflex of whether the party's principles are loose or firm. If the principles are loose you will have all kinds of interpretations of them so that discipline will be impossible—unity of purpose and methods are essential to discipline.

As Socialists we know that surroundings make the man. A party of wobblers must naturally produce wobblers and consequently there can be no discipline there. Surrounded by wobblers, newcomers must also become wobblers, each member wobbles to suit himself, consequently discipline is unimaginable there.

The disciplinary power of the party lies not in any constitutional provision but in explicitness of party purpose.

Wilson, S. P.—So long as private views are allowed free play in a movement and the members are not drilled to submit to self-imposed discipline for the benefit of the movement we will have trouble. It is the reformer type of mind, not the revolutionists that make the trouble in a Socialist organization and refuse obedience to well recognized rules. If not called to time it goes on from bad to worse . This lack of discipline is a sad feature in the S. P. We have evidence of it in Essex, especially since the beginning of this conference. The fight is on there now against the militants. Individuals claiming the right of private views are disregarding the organization and exerting their energies against the party authority and the interests of the movement in general. To meet such cases injurious to the organization, discipline should be enforced rigidly. We must have it understood that there must be mutual obedience to party rules, and that discipline must be enforced.

Glanz, S. P.—How does the S. P. method of discipline differ from that of the S. L. P.?

Eck, S. L. P.—In the S. L. P. we endeavor to have the minds of all members clear upon the essential principles of the movement. In the measure in which we succeed in that, to that extent will discipline prevail. Discipline reflects the ideas of the party. If a man comes in ignorant of much that we would like him to know we don't blame him for that, but we try to clear him up. If he still sticks to some such nonsense, as Hearst is a Socialist, for instance, why the revolutionary party becomes intolerant. To tolerate freak notions destroys discipline. Discipline depends upon how you drill your man at the start.

Killingbeck, S. P.—For five years this question as to whether the individual or the party organization was supreme has agitated the S. P. The S. L. P. justly pride themselves on the discipline they maintain which has kept their organization a unit. The S. P. grew rapidly. Multitudes came in only to be led about by certain speakers, led into voting against what true Socialists considered right. In Essex we have had several experiences. There eloquent speakers gather in and command sufficient votes so they can carry out reactionary policies. It is not true Socialist policy to have individuals run meetings and do business in individualistic way.

Eck's resolution was unanimously adopted.

Glanz, S. P.—Having now reached a basis upon which unity can be brought about the next thing to consider is how to accomplish it.

Hossack, S. L. P.—It strikes me that the first thing to do is sum up our findings. The question of unity is not peculiar to New Jersey alone. Pennsylvania, Colorado, and locally in a number of other places the question is agitating Socialist minds. The Socialist party of Maine in State convention on the fifteenth adopted a resolution which reads:

"Resolved, That the Socialist party of Maine in convention assembled, recognizing the necessity for working class unity and solidarity, do hereby endorse and commend the action of our New Jersey comrades in initiating the move for unity with the Socialist Labor Party, and we hereby recommend that our national organization take such steps as will pave the way for a thorough unification of the revolutionary Socialist forces upon such basis as will aid and strengthen the army of the proletarian revolution."

(Great applause from all parts of the hall.)

We have done a great work here; we have gone to the bottom of the matter, and upon what we have accomplished the comrades elsewhere can make their beginning. I would move that a committee be elected by the conference to draw up a manifesto to be submitted to the next meeting, and then if adopted by the conference to be sent to a referendum vote of our respective constituencies and if carried there to be referred to our respective national organizations.

James, S. P.—I have thought a good bit over this. The rank and file of the S. P. are not going to vote intelligently unless we reach them in some way. Yesterday at Newark headquarters it was said that we were led into a trap. I asked who set the trap? If trap there was, it was the S. P. state convention that laid it. One comrade, a reader of the Volkszeitung, who had been muddled by that paper, came here to-day to see for himself what goes on. To reach the members I favor this conference resolving itself into a propaganda committee, so that those who will have to vote upon this question will have a chance to know all about it.

Headley, S. P.—I favor the conference putting its findings before the membership. We cannot depend upon the private press. The Social Democratic Herald says we are a lot of tyros and dolts, the Worker intimates we are a lot of ignoramuses, that with honor or without, stand for sacrifice of principle to harmony.

Eck, S. L. P.—I second the propaganda plan and the committee should devise ways and means to reach the membership. The question is too serious not to be gravely considered by all.

Eck, Gallo, Hossack, S. L. P., and Glanz, James, Reilly, S. P., were elected on the committee to draw up a manifesto, and to consider ways and means for getting the entire proceedings of the conference published in pamphlet form.

The conference then adjourned to meet at S. P. headquarters, Newark, on March 4, 2 p. m.

If the spirit of earnest endeavor and thorough comradeship in the conference was a marked feature of the previous sessions, it was even more marked at this session as the conference is approaching the close of its labors and feels justified in the expectation that it is laying solid ground for ending war between men who should be at peace.

James Reilly,
Secretary for S. P.
John Hossack,
Secretary for S. L. P.

THE COLORADO-IDAHO OUTRAGE

The Mine Owners' Association Conspiracy against Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and their associates of the Western Federation of Miners, the Mining Department of the I. W. W., must be brought before the great tribunal of Labor—the Working Class of the land. Every workingman must be reached.

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— By EUGENE V. DEBS. —

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themsselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labors."

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

AN ANCIENT MOTTO THAT UTTERS BUT A HALF TRUTH, AS THIS TALE OF PROSPERITY TELLS.

"Labor conquers all things"—This ancient and oft quoted motto that has come down from the ages of heraldry and feudalism, is accepted as a truism to-day as it was five hundred years ago; yet brought to bear on the present conditions of economic life, the position is a fallacy because it does not declare the whole truth; and a lie that is half truth is the most maliguant of all lies. It is a truism, inasmuch as labor, by persistent effort, conquers the forces of nature and produces that magnificent result, material wealth. "Serfs and Slaves," says Rosseau, "are in no wise inferiors, because their industrial effort in the productive field yield a result so beneficial and indispensable to the general welfare as to make them the peers of the merchant, the statesman or the soldier."

Labor has, to all appearances, conquered up to this point. But, is it true, in fact, in view of a condition that now exists, where Labor's valiant struggle, having won its victory, finds its trophies in the hands of a brigand whose name is Capitalism? The weapons the brigand uses are competition and wage slavery; the methods: confiscation, expropriation and exploitation. Labor, a captive, shackled and fettered, meets its doom of restless toil and accepts as its fate: the barter of its birthright for that mess of bitter pottage, scant and cheerless existence.

This implacable and remorseless cannibal of modern civilization devours labor's substance; and by an infamous system of production and distribution forbids its escape or successful resistance. Therefore, labor, once victor over adversity, has been conquered by a prosperity created by its own aching limbs and sweat moistened brow. And to the restoration of this lost heritage of labor the Socialist has dedicated his life and will consecrate his efforts.

On a recent visit to the editorial rooms of The People, the secretary of the N. Y. S. E. C. subjected the writer to a series of quizes as to the existence of any evidences of a prosperous condition among the working class of New York State, through which the writer makes frequent business trips; and expressed an ardent desire for additional facts and details for publication, as the public good might require. So a cogitation arose in my mind as to what more could be said or written to illuminate the subject under discussion: that of the prosperity of the working class. For the [illegible]t thirty years the propaganda has been [illegible]rd calling to those who have ears but [illegible]mingly hear not, eyes to see, yet [illegible]ose to follow treacherous beacon [illegible]nts, presented under the various [illegible]nes of "prosperity," protection, free [illegible]de, or free money, each a delusion and a snare adopted at every recurring political campaign to befool and befuddle the masses with what political science ter[illegible]ns the repressive power of a new af[illegible]tion. And so the capitalist profes[illegible]al and bourgeois classes, insignificant [illegible] number, divide into factions and [illegible]ads, the great industrial class, and lead them into the deep ditch of economic bondage.

[illegible]t were foolhardy to contradict or [illegible]ay that the American nation possessed [illegible] boundless natural wealth and enormous store houses filled to overflowing with the vast accumulated material wealth produced and developed by its industrial legions, is other than prosperous; or that contentment and happiness ought to be hand maidens within its household. There is, of course, a prosperity clearly discerned by the keen observer. It is found in the latitude of the accumulators where contentment and dignified repose deceives the guileless and unthinking into an acceptance of the claims made by the capitalist newspapers, the bourgeois and the parasite alike, and re-echoed by the politicians, that the people are prosperous and must be content and ought to be thankful and legally happy.

The man of scientific research, however, who has probed to the depths of the matter is not so easily deceived. He is neither content nor inclined to treat so serious a question with levity or merriment. "Woe is me," cried the apostle, "if I believe not the gospel message to the wretched." Sin and shame is it to the Socialist if he impart not the discovery he has made to his fellow man, that material wealth, produced by the laborers and then accumulated by a privileged class, held as private individual property in the capitalist environment and withheld from its logical and proper function of nourishing and upbuilding the Commonwealth, neutralizes and extinguishes the possibility of any genuine or lasting prosperity for the masses.

Scientific research brings us to the department store, where great heaps of shoddy clothing, stacks of paper-soled shoes, and other humbug rubbish, made under the glorious law of competition, are waiting for the proletariat buyers, who must submit because of their helpless economic condition. The drug store seeks its patent medicine buyers in the same channel; in the grocer's shop a scant dollar's worth of wheat, encased in a wood barrel, demands an exchange value of six dollars; and pay it or get no bread, is the edict. Similar conditions are found at the meat market. The capitalist conspiracy advertises enterprizes and grabs the surplus of material wealth in the name of our profit and the toiler pays it all. At the National Bank we find the fountain head of the muddy stream. The capitalist discounts his note endorsed by his friend plutocrat; whose position as lord of a manor or hundred or a thousand acres of land, the title is ancient but very dubious. But then possession is nine points of the law. And the bank president, church deacon, etc., perhaps knows to a moral certainty that his loan is to be used for the building of a factory, tenement house, distillery, or some iniquity ten-fold worse. But it's no concern of his business; he wants and must have, and victims must and will be found, to pay the tribute he knows must be given him.

If there is any evidence of the prosperity of the working class in this, make the most of it.

Is it not difficult to imagine how prosperity can come to the masses under the capitalist system, that has no other hope or chance for accumulation save by the expropriation of the product of labor. Therefore must it be nursed and maintained or abolished and consigned to oblivion.

G. W. Tracy.

Peekskill, N. Y.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA SPREADING IN SPITE OF AND BECAUSE OF, PERSECUTION.

GERMANY.

Herr Loebe, editor of the "Volkswacht," whose imprisonment for a term of one year has been previously mentioned, has refused to take an appeal, being well aware, in advance, of the uselessness of such a course. The "Vorwaerts" regrets that Loebe let slip this opportunity of proving beyond a doubt the worthlessness of reactionary bourgeois justice.

The universal suffrage law is now under discussion by the Bavarian Parliament. Better informed than the other crowned heads of Germany and Austria Prince Louis believes "that it is better to give with good grace what will be taken by force," if resistance is carried too far.

An official table of statistics published by the "Vorwaerts" shows that the number of accidents to workers, which in [illegible] was 10,540, has gradually risen to 136,126 in 1904; or, for the entire period of nineteen years ,a total of 1,384,028. Of this total 123,322 accidents were fatal; 56,473 resulted in complete incapacitation from work, and 707,743 in less serious maiming. The increase in accident figures is most noticeable in the rural districts; this is attributed to the lack of strict inspection and the neglect of precaution on the part of the employers.

Since the Bloody Sunday demonstrations on January 21 and 22, the section at Erfurt has increased its membership by 215. The local organ of the party, the "Tribune," has received 1,062 new subscriptions. The police here forbade the women to attend the political meetings; forty ladies responded to this provocation by enrolling with the party.

BELGIUM.

The society of "Young Guards," acting with the party, is distributing to the 50,000 conscripts on the lists for this year, sample copies of the anti-militarist paper "The Conscript. At Brussells and Gand, large meetings were called. These were followed, in Brussells, by street demonstrations in which several hundred future soldiers took part.

JAPAN.

A traveler gives the following information on industrial conditions in the islands:

A certain factory has 3,000 employes, of which 2,500 are women. The contract which they are forced to sign binds them to twelve hours' work, night or day, as required—the weekly day of rest is replaced by two days per month—for a daily wage of five cents. On this the firm levies a charge of three cents for keep, so that but two cents a day, or twelve cents per week, remains for these exploited women, who are thus delivered up, body and soul, to paternalistic fleecing. The only law for the protection of labor in Japan is that which forbids night work for children under sixteen. The violations of this law are many and flagrant.

As one can see, the field for propaganda in Japan is a vast one, and the moment is thought to be near at hand when a working class party, having for its aim the abolition of the wages system, will be successfully launched.

NORWAY.

The Socialist section of Trondhjem, where the coronation ceremony has always taken place, has refused to vote on the Committee for the Fetes.

The "Ny Tid" (New Time) characterizes the coronation proceedings as a "carnival masque," and the Socialist press is holding up to ridicule the republicans, who are declaring that "if Norway does not become a Republic, nothing will remain for the republicans but to emigrate to America," and who, even now, are reproaching the Socialists for their strictly uncompromising conduct.

ROUMANIA.

The Socialist movement, which has just passed through a period of depression, seems to be gaining ground again. The re-appearance of the party organ, the "Roumanian Workman" is soon to take place.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss trade union congress will take place at Bale, during Lent.

FATHER GASSON ANSWERED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The following from the Boston "Post" of Saturday, Feb. 24, is the product of an S. L. P. man. The Rev. Thomas Gasson is a representative of the Catholic Church.

D. L. M.

Boston, Feb. 24.

LABOR AS A COMMODITY.

Correspondent Comments on Rev. Thomas Gasson's Talk to C. L. U.

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—From the press reports of an address recently delivered by the Rev. Thomas Gasson before the Boston Central Labor Union, it appears that the reverend lecturer contends that labor is not a commodity, and it is not purchasable in the cheapest market like cotton or other merchandise.

As one of the many whom the learned speaker admits are at variance with his contention, I desire herewith to reassert the generally accepted truth that labor power is a commodity, that there is a labor market, and the price of labor power as a commodity in that market is subject to the same general law of sup-
wheat or cotton market.
ply and demand as prevails in a beef,

Labor's Sole Asset.

The labor power possessed by a wage earner is all that he has for sale whereby he may exist, and he must offer, that labor power in open competition with other wage earners. Is not that labor power therefore as much a commodity as the shoes offered for sale in an open competition among shoe manufacturers?

Since competition in a market of a certain commodity results in the cheapening of its cost to the purchaser, and is therefore of advantage to him, will not the employer also benefit by a competition among the wage earners, thereby cheapening the cost of that labor power of which the employer is a necessary purchaser?

Aye, will he not even strive to intensify such a competition by encouraging immigration, by enforcing lockouts, by circulating the black list, by employing every modern device in the shape of labor saving machinery, and by bribing labor leaders to declare strikes?

The Southern Situation

In the South cotton growers have agreed in convention to reduce by one-fourth the acreage of cotton to be planted this year; the purpose of such a move being to increase the cost of that commodity by limiting the amount of cotton obtainable. Throughout the country, trade unionists have agreed on the "closed shop", the purpose of such a move being to increase the cost of labor power to the employer as a purchaser by limiting the amount of labor power which he may obtain. Is not that placing the labor power commodity of wage earners in the same category as the commodity cotton of the Southern planters? How can the Boston Central Labor Union, as an advocate of the "closed shop," consistently applaud an assertion that their labor power is not a commodity in view of the fact that the methods of organized labor tend to make it so?

Father Gasson asserts that there is no labor market. If a system of chattel-slavery implies the existence of a slave market, does not the present system of wage slavery also imply the existence of a labor market?

Require Such Markets

Either system requires such markets, with but this distinction, that chattel-slavery means competition among slave owners for the possession of a slave, while wage slavery means competition among wage earners for the possession of a job. What are the innumerable employment bureaus and labor agencies maintained throughout the country but labor markets, where the commodity labor power is offered for sale, and where labor even pays a fee for the privilege of working for a craft master?

In the relations between the employer and employe, the will of the employer is to take all that he can get. Such a policy is absolutely necessary to a success a a competitor in the world's markets, and no amount of theorizing can alter that will, while capitalism with its class struggle prevails.

As Marx aptly states in "Value, Price and Profit," "What we have to do is not to talk about the will of the capitalist, but to inquire into his power, the limits of that power and character of those limits."

History Recalled

The American colonists did not concern themselves about the will of the British government, but about its power as an oppressor, as did the abolitionists who concerned themelves, not about the will of the slave owner, but as to his power.

The working class to-day have a concern only in the power of the capitalist class in maintaining a system of wage slavery. It is for us not to talk about the absurd theory of the "mutual interests" between capital and labor, but to inquire into the power of modern capitalism, to discuss whether that power is a just or unjust privilege, and whether such a power is essential to progressive civilization.

A discussion upon such a vital topic would be of public interest, and with the columns of the public press open for such a discussion, I trust that we may hear further from Father Gasson as to his views on the question of capital and labor. Respectively,

Frederic V. Boyle.

Revere, Mass.

A RINGING RESIGNATION

W. R. FOX, NOMINEE FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN, LEAVES THE SOCIALIST PARTY, IN ORDER TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1906.

Mr. Edward Gardner, Ohio State Secretary Socialist Party, 1109 Dayton street, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dear Comrade:—Pressure of many affairs must be my excuse for my delay in answering your letter wherein you inform me that, in addition to Local Cincinnati, Locals Akron, Cuyahoga Falls and Portsmouth have nominated me as a candidate for National Committeeman from this State. This call for service from so many comrades in the Socialist Party lays on me the obligation of stating why I cannot meet the summons; and why, moreover, I have felt constrained to resign my membership in the Socialist Party.

Almost every place we look throughout the United States, the Socialist Party is hopelessly committed to paltry reforms. The majority in Local Cincinnati has stood true. Other locals have displayed proper revolutionary stamina. But these are exceptions. Capitalist and middle class planks are prominent features of nearly all the platforms that proceed from conventions of the Socialist Party

The latest from Milwaukee is simply awful.

A party is only as strong as the weakest plank in its platform! An individual falls by concession to evil; a party falls by compromise with principle. At some point it leans to salute its powerful antagonist and is crushed in the embrace.

It is true that a minority within the party is making a brave struggle to throw off the incubus that is about to smother it. Vain will be the struggle.

Papers, privately owned, assuming to be "party organs", make more confusion; and A. F. of L. adherents, figuring as party leaders, make worse division. Divided and confused, the party flounders in helpless agony.

Capitalist and middle-class reforms mislead on the political field as craft unionism divides on the economic field. On the political field every glittering bait with which time-servers fish for votes is displayed to victimize the toilers; while on the economic field they are told to "grit their teeth and organize"—in little bands that fall foul of each other and slaughter each other, while the capitalist looks on and laughs. And labor everywhere retreats in panic and defeat.

Labor's one hope is for solidarity on the economic and political. Its platform must be the one thing that will benefit the wage-slave:

"Strike from his limbs the chains of wage-slavery."

This cannot be done while the misguided workers, separated in conflicting craft unions, make weapons of their chains to crack each other's skulls.

can it be done by polishing the chains, or by changing the style of chains.

Trade jingoism must be buried with the idea that it is possible for the working class to get things "free".

Municipal ownership under capitalism is only municipal capitalism. National ownership under capitalism is only national capitalism. Both are merciless in the exaction of surplus values.

Collective capitalism, acting in the name of the city and nation, absorbs every advantage, makes subservient flunkies of the workers, and crushes them into a hopeless peonage. The bonded debt imposed upon the people in the transfer of public utilities from the hands of private capitalists into the mailed first of collective capitalism constitutes the price, for which the workers and their posterity are shifted from the weakening grasp of individual masters into the iron clutch of the master class.

Workers will get things free! Hell laughs at this grim joke.

Nothing can be free to the working class. It renders service for everything.

Not even under Socialism will things be free in the sense that they will come without work. Under every system of society the workers must render the service that pays for all things.

Some utilities in certain societies may be called "free"—but the labor power that produces them and keeps them effective is furnished by workers and by workers only. Value and surplus value, offspring of labor power, settle the bills.

Workers under capitalism pay in cash received as wages for some things, and they pay in profits to employers for other things. Service they render for all things.

Even under Socialism they will pay in service for all. But they will not be forced to give the most and the best to masters—nor anything to masters. They will enjoy all.

The working class get things free? It can't be done.

Chattel slaves were said to have had food, fuel, clothing, lodging and medical attendance free. They paid in service for these things, and gave a surplus to their masters.

Wage slaves are said to get some things free. They pay in service for these things, and give a surplus to their masters.

Chattel slave masters had possession of the land and the tools.

Wage slave masters have possession of the land and the tools.

Therein lies their power.

Chattel slave masters had possession of the person of the slave. One master could transfer him to another master. But he continued to be a slave just the same. He could not escape the master class.

The wage slave, in a limited sense, enjoys the privilege of transferring himself from the dominion of one capitalist to that of another capitalist. But he continues to be a wage slave just the same. He cannot escape the capitalist class.

Imagine a slave pressed from private service into the service of a government of slave drivers. Would he be less a slave? No more than a wage slave can be less a wage slave in the employ of a capitalist government.

Indeed, whether slave or wage slave, the power to resist is lessened as the unfortunate worker passes from the individual to the collective oppressor.

Let it be said again: one thing will benefit the wage-slave:

Strike from his limbs the chains of wage slavery!

He doesn't need the "free crematory" that Berger offers him. No, nor a "free" coffin.

If he can't live free let him leave his atoms unsepulchred and unincinerated to universal chaos.

Even a free ride to the crematory would do him no good. Even free rides to and from his daily penitentiary would add insult to his injury. Even free tenements would not avail.

Collective capitalism might make every thing "free" to the wage slave except one necessary thing. Through his urgent need of that one thing necessary, it could fetch him to his knees and suck out the last drop of his blood. He would be forced to crawl to the monster and offer his veins.

It has the earth and the tools.

The price the working class pays for life under capitalism is the service of wage slavery. The working class cannot get life cheaper than this while capitalism exists.

Never forget it. One thing only will benefit the wage slave:

Strike from his limbs the chains of wage slavery!

Down with the capitalist system!

Compromise is treason to the working class. It is the supreme crime of this day and hour.

In this conviction I have severed my connection with the Socialist Party, the party of compromise, and have applied for membership in the party of no-compromise, the Socialist Labor Party!

With a fervent hope for the unity of all revolutionary Socialists in one party and one union I am

Fraternally yours,

Wm. R. Fox,

1510 Cutter street, Cincinnati, O.

The Miners' Magazine

RADICAL AND RATIONAL. A FEARLESS TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS. ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORKERS.

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest the stability of this Nation, have been lulled to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human liberty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners is with the new-born union of united men and women in the struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western Federation of Miners.

Subscription, $1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will be sent to one address for $1.20 per year.

Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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148 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

For the week ending March 3 we received 238 subs to the Weekly People and thirty-two mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 270.

The roll of honor this week for five or more from one person is: J. Ecklund, Rib Lake, Wis., 12; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., 10; R. Coe, Jr., Cumberland, B. C., 6; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; F. Fellermann, Hartford, Conn., 6; S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., 6; J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn., 5; J. Juergens, Canton, O., 5; John Oscander, Fieldbrook, Cal., 5; O. Haselgrove, Newport, Ky., 5; John Kortan, Saginaw, Mich., 5; Aug. Clever, Braddock, Pa., 5; B. Surges, Vancouver, B. C., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., $10.00; W. J. Oberding, Goldfield, Nev., $5; P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont., $4.50; K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., $2.00.

The capitalist free booters of the west are banking upon the slumbers of the giant labor in order to make away with Brothers Moyer, Haywood, and others of the W. F. of M. If the giant arouses and speaks forth in deliberate, intelligent and no uncertain tone, the capitalist conspiracy against our brothers will be dashed. Put it up to your shop mates to do something. See that they are kept posted. Circulate the Daily and Weekly People. Increase your bundle orders. Collect for the defense fund. Do your whole duty by the imprisoned men. Do it quickly and keep at it until the giant arouses and stays with iron grip the bloody hand already raised to perpetrate a judicial crime.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The work of education is going on well as the demand for Labor News publications shows.

Pamphlet orders the past week: Sections, Houston, Tex., $7; Minneapolis, Minn., $6; Allegheny County, Pa., $4.55; Los Angeles, Cal., $3.50; Superior, Wis., $2; Boston, Mass., $1.80; R. Clausen, Somers, Mont., $2; John Kortan, Saginaw, Mich, $2.35; R. Roadhouse, Toronto, Can., $3; Thos. E. Kelly, Moyie, B. C., $2.30; W. Gilligan, Port Jervis, N. Y., $1.20; C. F. La Mothe, Hanford, Cal., $1; Clerical Workers I. W. W., New York, $1.

F. W. Biddlestone, McKeesport, Pa., $7.25 for cloth books; C. H. McCarthy, New Castle, Pa., $2 books and pamphlets.

As we write an order for $70.61 comes in from Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

The I. W. W. convention proceedings, in cloth, $1.50, should be in the hands of every man interested in revolutionary unionism. The movement will be better understood by reading the convention proceedings.

Lissagaray's History of the Commune of 1871, cloth-bound, 500 pages, fifty cents, should be read now, not alone because of the near approach of the anniversary of that great historic event, but also for the lesson it conveys—the necessity of class conscious, economic organization to back up the fiat of the political weapon, without which backing Commune disaster is inevitable.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the W. F. of M., now in the Boise, Idaho, prison, charged with murder, or complicity in murder, but really there because of his unswerving allegiance to the working class, has said: "The Socialist Labor Party is doing a work of education that is bound to awaken the slumbering slaves to a realization of the power and rights which they should enjoy as human beings.

"Let us all pull together and the day of emancipation will not be far distant."

While we rally to the defense of Moyer, and the other brave comrades imprisoned with him, let us not forget that the best guarantee for their safety is an aroused and clearly posted working class. Push the work that Brother Moyer has commended. Push it night and day, if you would save the imprisoned men from capitalist judicial murder.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 205½ South Main street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. headquarters and free reading room, No. 280 Jessie street. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Tacoma, Wash., Section headquarters and public reading room corner 12th and A street, room 304, over Post Office. Open every evening. All workingmen invited. Business meetings every Tuesday.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

BOOK CATALOGUE

We have issued a descriptive catalogue of our publications, all of them standard works on Socialism—the Labor Movement. The catalogue will be sent to anyone on receipt of a two cent stamp.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reade St. New York City.

WEEKLY PEOPLE
2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Enthusiasm is like vapor: just enough condensed to let the sun striking upon it fill it with gorgeous colors; but when still further it condenses, and falls in drops for the thirsty man to drink, or carries the river to the cataract, then it has become useful and substantial.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A BRACE OF CLINCHERS.

"You can fool some people all the time, and you can fool all the people some time, but you can't fool all the people all the time"—may be an old and oft repeated saying, but it is one of those sayings, the beauty of which is such that ever fresh-recurring events impart to it new freshness. The minutes of the Feb. 18 session of the New Jersey Conference of S. L. P. and S. P. representatives of that State, published elsewhere in this issue, bear proof of the perennial freshness of that old saying.

The final resolution adopted on the matter of the ownership of the party press and the resolution upon party discipline have an unmistakable ring in them. The ring tells that the fooling is at end. The resolutions look like the picture of a man holding a squirming rat by the throat, and saying with jaws set: "No more doublings and twistings will be tolerated."

These are clinchers. Well do the minutes of that session close with the words that as the Conference approaches the close of its labors, it "feels justified in the expectation that it is laying solid ground for ending war between men who should be at peace."

TRIPLY HANGED BY ITSELF.

The "Evening Post" of February 24, handles the Moyer-Haywood arrest in a three-column article under flaming headlines. One of these headlines is "Significance of the Arrest of Federation Officials". The headline is correct; how correct appears from the leading point made why Moyer and Haywood were arrested; next from the leading point made why they were arrested in the manner in which the arrest was made; and finally, from the leading point justifying the preliminery methods.

As to the first point—why Moyer and Haywood were arrested—the "Evening Post" candidly admits that the Western Federation of Miners had "become so strong . . . . FINALLY TO STAND ALONE WHENEVER THE SUPPORT OF MR. MITCHELL'S UNITED MINE WORKERS OR MR. GOMPERS'S AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN". The admission is candid to the point of brazenness. So long as the Moyer-Haywood organization was so weak that it could not stand alone in the struggle against capitalism, without the support of Belmont's labor-lieutenants Mitchell and Gompers, then the Western Federation of Miners could be tolerated as "safe and sane": whatever serious aspirations it entertained to strike the shackles of wage slavery from the limbs of Labor, could be readily scuttled by the secret wires that the Civic Federation could and would pull, pulling away the support of Messrs. Mitchell and Gompers. So soon, however, as the Western Federation of Miners—now the strongest organized department of the I. W. W.—had gathered the necessary strength to be unscuttable, whatever Messrs. Mitchell and Gompers might do, from that moment it became "unsafe and insane". In other words, emancipation from the thrall of Mitchell-Gompersism is mutiny, it is rebellion, it is crime—and the officers of the "mutiny" or "rebellion" must be shot in the back as mutineers on the Ship of Capitalism.

As to the second point—why Moyer and Haywood were arrested in the manner in which the arrest was made—the "Evening Post" again candidly admits that "it is doubtful if a Colorado indictment could have been brought against Haywood and Moyer". This admission outruns the first in point of brazenness. It throws overboard the capitalist false pretenses of respect for the law. It amounts to a declaration that Haywood and Moyer are known to be innocent; that their conduct in Colorado, which is their home, is so over and above board straight, that no intrigue could there breed an indictment against them; that, consequently, the only way to get them within the toils of the law was to kidnap them to some other State, and there take the chances of putting them out of the way. It is an admission that the charges are but a pretext; that the real purpose is to dispose of the men.

Finally, as to the third point, the "Evening Post" coolly admits—with a coolness tantamount to applause—that the pretext for the extradition papers is a confession wrung from one Harry Orchard "on being put through the 'thirty-third degree'." In other words, the capitalist class has relapsed into the state of the barbarian. The torture—long discredited as a method for obtaining the truth, and discarded by the human conscience as savage—is again brought into requisition, and its application is spoken of with the coolness that one would speak of sending a telegraphic message.

By applauding barbarism, by approving anarchy and by condemning as a crime the clear-sightedness of workingmen who detect the wires that connect Mitchell and Gompers with Belmont, and obedient to which these two labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class dance like puppets,—by this triple admission the "Evening Post", together with the class whose sentiments and purposes it vocalizes, has triply hanged itself.

LYNCH LAW!

The New York "Sun" of the 3d instant publishes a three-column article on the subject of the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and other leading officials of the Western Federation of Miners. The article retails as facts each and every stale calumny that the capitalist class of Colorado has set afloat against these men, calumnies many of which have been tried in courts, resulting in the complete exposure of the $2 men whom the Mine Owners' Association had bought to perjure themselves, and the rest of which are transparently ridiculous. In order to give to these old calumnies, which convict only the Mine Owners' Association, a color of truth, the "Sun" now artfully weaves into them an elaborate eulogy of detective James McParland for the alleged fame that he earned in alleged successful endeavors to suppress the Molly Maguires in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in the '70s, and it glorifies McParland as the man who has now again "run down the mine murderers" in Colorado. The "Sun's" conduct is a violation of that commandment of the Decalogue that orders: "Thou shall not bear false witness against thy neighbor";—it is even more, it is LYNCH LAW—or, if not directly Lynch Law, in that the "Sun" is not actually hanging men without trial, it is as directly leading to Lynch Law, as the conduct of the elite and "washed" brigands of New Orleans, who issued a call in the spring of 1891 for a meeting at the foot of the statue of Henry Clay, adding—"bring your ropes along." It is intended to deceive the public; it is intended to dull public conscience, to diet it into condition to approve the assassination that the capitalist class has in petto; it is intended to drug the public mind into a humor that may lower it to the criminal level of the Standard Oil and the Wall Street gamblers on the flesh of the working class in general, the miners in particular.

As to the Molly Maguires, their history has so far been written only by the Baer class. As to detectives, Pinkertons and otherwise, rafts of them have landed into the penitentiary for perjury; only the other day one of their ilk, Jacobs, long a glorified McParland and Orchard combination, became so incautious as finally to be put in a suit of stripes. Fresh upon the minds of all are the revelations made by Gov. Altgeld concerning the capitalist deviltry that, in 1887, plotted, guided, presided over and carried into execution the judicial murder of men, whose only crime was that they had protested against the butchery of peaceful workingmen on strike by the Illinois militia. These are not the days of 1887. In that year there was not, as there is now, the opportunity to counteract the conspiracy of silence with which the capitalist press outside of Chicago seconded the plotters inside of that city. This year the posture of the capitalist press gives evidence that it is aware of the fact that the times have changed in this respect. Their posture of attempting to deluge the country with false testimony, bloodcurdling and reckless, justifies the belief that they know Moyer and Haywood are innocent, that they know it will be impossible to convict the men, that, consequently, they are but preparing the ground, in imitation of their 1901 New Orleans compeers, to put real, actual, raw-boned Lynch Law into practice. Their posture points to, it foreshadows the spectacle of "pillars of Law and Order" breaking by main force into the jail at Boise City and "making sure" by assassinating Moyer and Haywood.

The capitalist press of the land is preparing the public for a Lynching bee in Boise City. Will they succeed? Will they fail? Whichever may betide, the Cause of the Emancipation of the Working Class from the bloody terrorism of the Capitalist Class will triumph. Present events are poultices to the events that are approaching with rapid strides. The capitalist press of the land, a true reflex of its master, is blind—him whom the gods would utterly destroy they first bereave of decency, hence, of sense.

"NEUTRALITY" HORSEWHIPPED.

The preliminary report, published elsewhere in this issue, of the joint discussion held by Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, and Local Cincinnati, Socialist Party, together with the resolution there unanimously adopted, pronouncing against the A. F. of L. and for the I. W. W., is, not a straw, but a stout beam of the many stout beams that are telling the direction in which, not the formerly sluggish stream, but the now torrential flood of the American Labor Movement has began to flow.

Whether the theory of "Neutrality" on the field of Unionism ever had a legitimate place in the camp of a party of Socialism is now an idle question. Fact is that, even if such a theory ever was legitimate, that time is past, has long passed by, and has long been a barrier to the consolidation of the Working Class—the sine qua non to its liberation. That barrier is now being crashed through. In the ripeness of Time robustious facts have cumulated to enlighten the honest and intelligent. Craft, or "pure and simple", or Gompers Unionism has been openly hailed by the "Wall Street Journal" as "one of the strongest obstacles to Socialism in this country"; with the shamelessness born of long success in the practice of treason, the Gompers-Mitchell labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class have openly shaken hands, in offensive and defensive alliance against the Working Class, with their capitalist colonels, field marshaled by August Belmont in the Civic Federation; finally, just now, when the Capitalist Class is caught red-handed in a felonious assault, with intent to murder, upon Moyer and Haywood, the leading personalities in the, so far, strongest Department of the I. W. W., the Western Federation of Miners,—just now, that same Capitalist Class hastens, through its mouth-piece the "Evening Post", to justify itself to itself by winkingly reminding its membership that the Western Federation of Miners had "become so strong . . . FINALLY TO STAND ALONE WHENEVER THE SUPPORT OF MR. MITCHELL'S UNITED MINE WORKERS OR MR. GOMPERS'S AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN".

These be robustious, luminous facts. He who henceforth talks "Neutrality" in the Socialist political camp is either a knave, or, worse yet, a dolt. The militant Socialist in the Movement carries his life in his hands. Such lives are too precious to be put in jeopardy by either blindness to knavery, or tolerance of dolts. "Trades Union disputes", so called, are manifestations of the Class Struggle. "Neutrality" spells desertion of the Class Struggle. Deserters of the Class Struggle ever, instinctively, unavoidably settle down in line with the foe of the Working Class. At the joint discussion of the two Socialist political organizations of Cincinnati, the brilliantly eloquent words of E. K. Vaupel of the S. P. were harmoniously mingled with the thunder notes of the S. L. P. National Organizer, the miner Philip Veal, the two twisting a cord that horsewhipped, as it deserved, the now unquestionably doltish, if not knavish, theory concerning "Neutrality", by a bona fide party of Socialism, on the economic field.

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On August 18, 1903, Clayton C. Dorsey, a member of the firm of Teller & Dorsey, Denver attorneys and lobbyists for railroads, mining companies, etc., located in the West, wrote a letter to his dear father S. W. Dorsey, then recuperating in Los Angeles from the arduous toil of doing nothing. In the course of that letter, after informing Papa Dorsey that "another strike is on in Cripple Creek", Son Dorsey drops the following astonishing statement:

"Little instances of this kind serve to attract the attention of the country to Colorado and ARE, OF COURSE GREATLY BENEFICIAL TO THE MINING INDUSTRY OF THIS STATE."

This off-hand statement, made by a son to his father, both of whom are up to the eyebrows in the secrets of the large Western capitalists, certainly casts a side-light upon the recent performances of the Governors of Colorado and Idaho in the matter of the felonious conspiracy the two have gone into to assassinate Moyer and Haywood.

The capitalist is such a paragon of individualism that he simply can not stand upon his own legs. For him to keep his piratical craft afloat and adoing, raking in plentiful wealth by making the Working Class walk the plank, he needs money, plenty of money, more money. He must interest bankers and investors. He must lure them, generally from a great distance. The luring is often done through flaming prospectuses, and generally through highly paid newspaper write-ups. Clayton C. Dorsey reveals another means of luring. It is the egging on of strikes. But strikes, in and of themselves, are more likely to prove deterrents than lures. Can it be that the corporation lawyer Clayton C. Dorsey was mistaken in his theory concerning the usefulness of strikes to his clients? The savagery that characterized the conduct of "Gen." Sherman Bell in the late Colorado miners' strike, capped by the present high-handed joint proceedings of the Governors of Colorado and Idaho, answer the question by supplementing it. What lawyer Dorsey meant to say in full, and stated only in part was that "strikes serve to attract attention to Colorado, and can be made greatly beneficial by the application of such ruthless measures against the workingmen that the confidence of investors will be gained." Thus the Dorsey plan is to advertise the State to investors by a series of Labor massacres and other lawless procedures against workingmen. Capital is thereby expected to feel the cockles of its heart warm up, and flow to Colorado as a safe place.

This theory does not run counter to the one that the rifle-diet-to-workingmen "Evening Post" incautiously betrayed when, at the head of the list of crimes, which it charges the Western Federation of Miners with, it placed the fact that the W. F. of M. had "become so strong . . . FINALLY TO STAND ALONE WHENEVER THE SUPPORT OF MR. MITCHELL'S UNITED MINE WORKERS OR MR. GOMPERS'S AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN". On the contrary, the two, the Denver Dorsey theory and the New York "Evening Post" theory, square admirably with each other. The point is to make Capital feel safe. Two things are prerequisite to capitalist safety:—

One is the presence of a dumb driven Working Class, led to slaughter by a bell-wether. The Gompers-Mitchell bell-wether has played out: the "Evening Post" tearfully makes the admission. Consequently, the men held responsible for the intellectual emancipation of the workingmen must be assassinated, even if it take a "thirty-third degree" performance to give a color of justice to the misdeed;

The other is the certainty that no such little things as the Constitution will lame the arm of the capitalist government, if at any time the workingman rears and interferes with the peaceful flow of dividends into the pockets of the Schiff-Depew-Hyde-Alexander class. The certainty that at such times, "Gen." Sherman Bell's motto "To hell with the Constitution!" and obedient to which he acted, will be the device of the political lackeys of the capitalist class, unrestrained by any law of God or man.

The "Evening Post's" admission was made in its issue of the 24th of last February. The Dorsey admission will be found on page 49 of the pamphlet "Behind the Scenes", which contains a collection of letters, most of them photographically reproduced, in which, from Colorado Governors, and Judges, and United State Senators, down to small fry politicians, these worthies are grouped around the law firm of Teller & Dorsey at their favorite occupation of law-breaking—in that particular instance soliciting and receiving railroad passes for services done and to be done.

Page 49 is a good beacon by which the Working Class—"finally able to stand alone" even when "the support of Mr. Mitchell's United Mine Workers or Mr. Gompers's American Federation of Labor has been withdrawn" at the command of the Mitchell-Gompers labor-lieutenants of the capitalist class—will be able to understand the present Colorado-Idaho phenomenon, and by which they will be able to pick their way to their emancipation.

The American Federationist for March states that the American Federation of Labor issued eighty-three charters in the four months ending January 31, 1906, which is twenty-five more than was issued in the same months of the previous year. The Federationist heralds this as a triumphant indication of growth. It would be were the number of organizations disbanding or withdrawing diminishing, instead of increasing. It would be were the country stationary in working class population; but, with over 300,000 immigrants coming to this country in the four months under consideration, not to mention the natural increase in the army of domestic workers, an increase of twenty-five charters is indicative of a decrease—of decline instead of growth. Compare this "growth" with the 281 charters issued by the I. W. W. from July 21, 1905, to January 20, 1906; and be convinced that Gompers, as usual, is bluffing. His "army" of "2,000,000" is getting smaller relatively and absolutely.

China has promoted a viceroy that inspires riots. And Capitalism professes to be astonished. It calls the act an extraordinary one. China is taking its cue from capitalism, which, invariably promotes the men who defy decency and justice. This happened to Judge Gary, after he had hanged the Chicago "Anarchists" on "evidence" that Governor Altgeld subsequently demonstrated to be iniquitous.

A NEAT SPECIMEN

There may be those who opine our severity is excessive toward that hereditary foe of the American Labor Movement, the Volkszeitung Corporation Socialist (God save the mark!) If any such there be, they both wrong us and injure themselves. They wrong us by imputing to us characteristics incompatible with our motives; they injure themselves by leaving themselves unguarded against an insidious cockatrice.

Ever respecting ourselves first, therefore ever respecting the public that we address, we now again, as ever, adduce our facts before drawing our conclusions. The facts being ascertained to be true, the conclusions may be judged warranted or not by the reader himself.

The "Volkszeitung" of February 16 contains the following semi-anonymous correspondence on the burning question of Unionism:

> "Have been taking in the contributions concerning the Industrial Workers. For my part, it strikes me that it would be quite a good thing if those gentlemen were diligently to set themselves to work organizing all that the old and rotten Unions leave on the outside, aye, even keep out through high dues, etc. Only good could come from that, provided these new Unions don't bring on a crash in the whole Movement, and under no circumstances play scabs. But right there my eyes strike the names—De Leon—Debs.
>
> "Only one of the contributors touched this new boon companionship with kid gloves. To judge by all that, so far, I have heard and seen of it, I want none of it.
>
> "What is Debs, after all?
>
> "With just one exception, I have for the last 22 years regularly voted the Socialist ticket, and blown in many a $10 bill, without giving my name. But this much I am free to say—so long as Debs and De Leon pull together, I shall not have a penny to spare for the Movement. And I WILL BE DAMNED [this is given underscored and in English in the original] if at the next election, in case Debs is on the ticket, I don't vote for—yes, for Tammany—Th. M."

None can intelligently handle the Labor Movement who has no grasp of the phenomenon of the "Unorganized", any more than capitalism can be grasped without a grasp of the phenomenon of the "Unemployed". Indeed, the Social Question slips through the fingers of him who is not perfectly clear upon both phenomena. The "Unemployed" and the "Unorganized" are, respectively, pivots upon which Capitalism and Craft Unionism revolve. Without the former there can be no Capitalism; without the latter no Craft Unionism.

The "Unemployed" enable Capitalism to keep its balance in the midst of the oscillations of the anarchistical planlesseness of capitalist production; without the "Unemployed" Capitalism would tumble and shrivel, unable to expand and thus work out its own destiny: The "Unemployed" are the recruiting ground for the capitalist over-lord's army, whence he can draw his ready re-inforcement of employes, whenever he enters the war-path of expanding his production, and whither he can again dump them the moment he is through.—The "Unorganized" enable Craft Unionism to keep its own balance in even tempo with Capitalism in the midst of the oscillations of the anarchistical planlessness of capitalist production that sway the capitalist backward and forward; without the "Unorganized" the Craft Union vanishes: the "Unorganized" are the recruiting ground for the Craft Union, whence it may draw new members into its privileged precinct when Capitalism is traversing a period of expansion, and whither it can again, by means of high dues and other devices dump them when Capitalism takes a rest.

The "Unemployed" furnish Capitalism with the appearance of scientific reason and pietistic excuse for low wages: the "Unemployed" are essential to the sacrosanct law of "Supply and Demand", according to which the capitalist martyr to science may not raise wages, and the capitalist martyr to philanthropy finds justification in furnishing work at starvation wages: without the "Unemployed" the arcanum of capitalist science and religiousness is shattered, and the vulgar hypocrite would stand unmasked.—The "Unorganized" furnish Craft Unionism with a plausible argument for the failure of strikes: as ultimately it is the "Unorganized" who take the places of the strikers, the "Unorganized" serve the purpose of concealing the fact that it is Craft Unionism itself that really breaks the strikes: the continuance of one organized trade at work in an establishment against which another organized trade is on strike, in short, the scabbery of Craft Unionism upon Craft Unionism would long have stood revealed but for the existence of the "Unorganized", upon whom Craft Unionism piously and scientifically throws the blame, just as scientific and pious capitalism throws upon the "Unemployed" the blame of raising Supply and Demand and thereby compelling the capitalist to reduce wages.

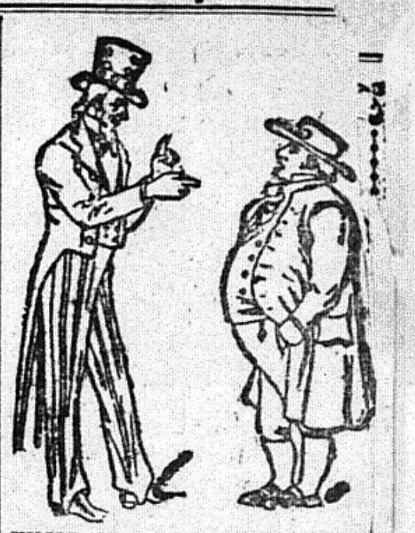
The parallel may be continued into further details. Enough have been mentioned to bring out the pregnant fact that to organize the "Unorganized" is a "casus belli" with Craft Unionism. Forthwith and without delay, whoever starts organizing "all that the old and rotten Unions leave outside", draws upon himself the belching fire of Craft Unionism; "the crash in the whole Movement is brought on"; and the tune with which the crash is accompanied is "Scab!" spewed from the obscene mouths of the scabby crew of Craft Union fakirs. Of the many valuable conquests, wrung for the Labor Movement, by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, this was, by all odds, the most valuable—to organize the "Unorganized" is crime to Craft Unionism; it is a blow at its vitals. He who would undertake the vital task of organizing the "Unorganized" must be prepared for the "crash", and dauntlessly face the music. He who talks "organizing all that the old rotten Unions leave outside", without "bringing on the crash in the whole Movement", especially if he can be mystified by the cry of "Scab"—such a specimen is a mooncalf in the Labor Movement.

Is the Volkszeitung Corporationist "Th. M." a mooncalf? Would he were! He is worse; he betrays himself far worse. The hare may slip away from the hunter, without disgrace to the hunter; but if the hare runs up the hunter's legs, and yet escapes being shot; if on top of that, the alleged Nimrod struts about conceitedly; presumes to impose his ignorance upon the better posted; resorts to personal abuse against those who refuse to accept his autobiography, covering "22 years of experience", as a substitute for skill and knowledge; and even goes the length of threatening to fire upon those from whom he should learn; if the alleged Nimrod thus demeans himself, then besides a muffer at hunting, he approves himself a dangerous-vicious man who must be treated as such, and ruthlessly exposed. Just so with the Volkszeitung Corporation "Socialists", of whom "Th. M." is but a fair specimen. The "hare" actually "runs up the man's legs" in the matter of the source of the unorganized. He is aware that "high dues, etc." bar unorganized hordes from the "old, rotten Unions"; he has been 22 years at Volkszeitung Socialism; and yet and not withstanding, the blockhead prates about organizing these unorganized without "bringing on a crash in the whole Movement", and yet and not withstanding he is a timorous dupe to the cry of "Scab!" from the self-same "old, rotten Unions"; and then, adding impudent conceit to blockheadedness, and rapidly moving on to viciousness, this floating derelict of Volkszeitung Corporation Socialism fills his mouth with personal abuse, and winds up pillorying himself, along with his set, with the threat: "I will be damned if, at the next election, in case Debs is on the ticket, I don't vote for—yes, for Tammany"!

The Volkszeitung Corporation and its incubatees are ignorant of Socialism and blockheads in the Labor Movement, conceited to their ignorance, vicious to their conceit, and to their viciousness ready deserters to the camp of capitalism.

The growth of insanity in New York State, from a ratio of one to every 377 inhabitants in 1892, to one to every 299 in 1905, is reported to have caused the State Lunacy Commission "grave alarm". And well it may. It is hoped, the alarm will extend to others, thus creating a desire to get at the cause of the increase in this awful malady. There is nothing so terrible to behold as the dethronement of reason; physical disability is trivial in comparison. When the mind is affected it is as if the sun were extinguished: the main spring of life is gone. Insanity is a sign of decadence. The fact that it is increasing in all countries where Capitalism holds sway, especially in this, the youngest of them, is not without significance. Along with the nervous diseases which are the precursors of it and which are also on the increase, making a still greater growth of it a certainty, insanity is a product of our intense social system—a social system in which, despite the social nature of the means of life—land and capital—private ownership, with its expropriation of the social forces prevails, making life a struggle in which human happiness, comfort, reason—all!—is sacrificed to private profit. Is it any wonder that, in a system so devoid of a sensible goal—for the aim of existence is not property, but life—that insanity should increase? With our entire society turned topsy-turvy, the wonder is not that our mentalities become topsy-turvy also, but that so many of us are still clear-eyed and clear-headed, with the light of reason causing us to aspire and to work for a better and more humane social system. And that social system will only be possible when the social means of life are social in ownership as well as in operation and effect—when capitalist exploitation has given way to Socialist co-operation.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—In spite all your talk, I don't see why we America are not free. When all and done, you must admit that no lords that we must knuckle

UNCLE SAM—Let's see. Must all workers not "knuckle under" bosses from early infancy, or ca do what you want? Don't they c you to sign away the rights the gives you to protection from injur exchange for a crust? And, furtherm do you not know that our workers America support more lords, princes marquises than any European count Who are Lady Curzon, the Duchess Marlborough, the Marchioness of tellane, the Princess of Hatzfeld, Countess of Campofelice, the Princes Gantacuzine, the Duchess de Roxbur and scores of others if not Amer. women who own our American property and whom we, our wives and children must support with the sweat of brows, and who bully us and have c ed us to be clubbed and shot if we str (Pulls B. J. under the pump and administers a thorough soaking.) That much for "equality before the law". Much good does the absence of lords and dukes in our constitution do us if practically they are on our backs! Now go on with your claims.

B. J. (wet as a ducked hen and quite crestfallen)—No, thank you. The starch is taken clean out of my "equality before the law."

U. S.—Now you may be able to understand what Socialists mean by "classes!" The thing to look at is the material condition of man. According as his material conditions so will his aspirations and needs be. The men who own large capital constitute a class that needs not work. They can live upon the work of those who do not own any capi because without land on, and mach ery with, which to labor man can exercise his functions as a worker. Th we have two classes: 1. The idle capit ist class that has sponged up the tion's wealth, and 2nd, the worki class, or proletariat, who alone does the work and produces all the wealth lives in poverty. In between these you have the middle class. It cons of people who have little property, enough to keep them from working others but not enough to compete w the big fellows. This middle class going by the board fast. Catch on?

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—All political struggles are c ducted upon the lines of the class int ests of these three. The big class wa to preserve their stolen goods; the m dle class want prevent the big f lows from swallowing them up, but wa to preserve the power of themselves flee ing the workers. The workers want prvent all these vampires from fleecin them. Hence the class struggle of th proletariat is and must be conducte upon lines of abolishing the private ownership of the land and the machinery.

Without a workingman realizing the fact of class distinction, he will not understand that the Democratic and Republican parties, together with their organized Scabbery stool-pigeon, seek to protect the class that lives upon his back. Nor will he be able to see that his class interests direct him to join the Socialist Labor Party, and the Industrial Workers of the World, twin organizations for the abolition of capitalism and the emancipation of the worker.

The American Federationist for March states that "Of the 1,755 unions making returns for January, 1906, with an aggregate membership of 98,544, there were 7.8 per cent. without employment. In the preceding month 1,245 unions, with a membership of 83,900, reported 1.3 per cent. unemployed." A chart accompanies these figures. The lines thereon show that the January, 1906, figures of unemployment exceed those of January, 1905, and of all other months of the same year. These January, 1906, figures show that unemployment is on the increase, despite the c of "unexampled prosperity." And it will increase as the year grows older.

The Michigan fruit growers hav bined to regulate markets and We will wager that they are the denouncers of "the labor trust," t

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Citizen Henry Kuhn,

Dear Comrade:—We hereby acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 5th inst., enclosing cheque for Six Hundred Dollars (3097.50 francs) for the victims of the Russian Revolution.

We have already sent you receipts for the following sums, sent us, as dated:

January 11, ...	$112.25,	(580.20 fr.)
February 3, ...	200.00,	(1033.75 fr.)
February 3, ...	200.00,	(1033.75 fr.)
February 10, ...	400.00,	(2060.00 fr.)

We hope the above receipts have come safely to hand.

We thank you in the name of our Russian comrades, and beg you to accept our fraternal greetings.

Camille Huysmans,
Secretary.

Brussels, Feb. 14.

A SUBSTANTIAL PROTEST AGAINST THE COLORADO OUTRAGE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—As a substantial protest against the arrest of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, by the Western exploiters of labor, I herewith contribute $3 toward their defence; two others also send $2.50 and $1.50 respectively. Let us give the tyrants to understand that we are with the fearless champions of our rights to the bitter end. Jim McParland may have as he says, routed the Molly McGuires, but he will learn that he has a much larger territory to cover now than in the days of the Mollys; that the great mass of wealth producers are determined to take and to hold that which they alone have produced for their own exclusive comfort and happiness, in spite of what McParland and all other cut throats might do. Undoubtedly they will give us a hard fight but that will only add to the glory of our victory. Let them see that a blow at our leaders is a blow at us.

Here is $7 to the long life of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, from three who are inspired by the spirit that spurred on our revolutionary fathers.

G. Spettel.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 24.

FOR THE MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose herewith P. O. money order for one dollar and fifty cents to start the eastern end of the defense fund for those splendid fighters of the Western Federation, Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and others. The western miners have given thousands upon thousands of dollars at the drop of the hat for years to help workers all over the country when in trouble. Now, let us help them. These men are now in the clutches of a tyrannical brute, Frank Gooding, Governor, with unlimited ambition to serve the mine owners. If he makes himself sufficiently useful to them they may reward him with a seat in the Senate as Dubois' successor. The other Senator, Heyburn, corporation attorney, directed the fight against Boyce and the Western Federation in 1891-2, and was rewarded w— his present seat.

This man Gooding is a sheep man, and has accumulated some money by being a beneficiary of the Republican tariff on wool, feeding his sheep on Government land, and paying his sheep herders at their lonely occupation in the hills a beggarly pittance.

Yours for a square deal,
D. R. M.

Binghamton, N. Y., February 25.

FLOOD THE COUNTRY WITH PROTEST LEAFLETS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As to the damnable, cowardly outrage perpetrated by the Colorado and Idaho capitalists against the working class, via our comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, I suggest that a strong leaflet be issued and the country flooded with it. Only through the press can we make the pillars of capitalism shake.

H. Warlett.

Newark, N. J., February 27.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF OUR BROTHERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find a dollar for the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone defense fund. Will send more in the near future. The time has fully arrived that we shall take up the fight with our tyrants and show them that we are not going to allow our oppressors to slaughter our brothers by means of the false charges imposed on them. The charges brought against our brothers of the W. F. of M. are not intended to injure them only, but all of us. An injury to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is an injury to all of the working class movement. We should not be silenced and till our comrades are acquitted of the murder charge, we shall not be silenced. Justice must be done our brothers. No matter how much energy it cost, we shall leave nothing undone. In a word, let us fight to a finish! Rise ye revolutionists to your task! You are bound to win!

J. Shankman.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 28.

THE CAPITALIST PRESS AND ITS DIRTY WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The appeal of the I. W. W.: "Shall Our Brothers Be Murdered?" and the editorial: "Where Is Patterson?" have the right ring. If the S. L. P. prepares leaflets with that ring, send me 2,000. I will see that they are rightly distributed. The capitalist press is again being used to cast public opinion into a false mold; it must be counteracted.

Max A. Goltz.

Winona, Minn., February 27.

DON'T ALLOW THE BEAST TO TASTE BLOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"New gallows in sight," is the thought that should at present be uppermost in the mind of every wage slave and of every self-respecting person in America. The outrage recently committed by the capitalist government in Colorado in kidnapping Haywood, Moyer and other men connected with the Western Federation of Miners is the act of a bloodthirsty, treacherous beast of prey jumping at its victim. The claws and fangs have not been used yet, the blood has not been spilt yet.

It remains with the wage slaves of America whether the beast shall be allowed to taste the blood and thirst for men or whether it shall be clubbed into relinquishing the prostrate forms of the victims before any further harm is done. As other comrades have truly remarked, this is not 1887. There is at present a sufficiently large army of class conscious wage slaves in the land to be able to arouse the bulk of the working class to the realization of the monstrosity of the contemplated judicial murder of men on the firing line of Proletarian Emancipation and thus prevent the consummation of the crime. There are enough revolutionists in the land at present to teach the Beast of Capitalism the lesson that by such conspiracies it only plays a losing game, it only pours oil on the flames of the class struggle, that in either case—whether the Beast succeeds in destroying the lives of its victims or is compelled to relinquish them—it is itself only stimulating and advancing the cause of the revolutionary labor movement it dreads so much.

However, it is our duty to prevent the capitalist government from shedding any of the blood of the working class. All decent men and women must therefore bend at present every effort to secure two points—to raise a Haywood-Moyer defense fund sufficiently large to put up the best fight for their lives by engaging the best legal talent and carrying the case to the highest court, and to arouse, by means of meetings and our press, the masses of working people to such a pitch of indignation that the beast will in the future think twice before it dares to lay its paws again on a champion of labor.

The writer had recently an opportunity to speak with Comrade Woodhouse at a meeting of an Estonian Society in New York. At its conclusion the Estonians offered to take up a collection for the Russian Revolution. The writer then suggested to remember also our own Russian Czars of Colorado and Idaho by giving half of the proceeds to the Haywood-Moyer Defense Fund. After they were made familiar with the facts in the case the Estonians cheerfully accepted the suggestion and their $6.75 started the defense fund in New York. If every man and woman who feels keenly the enormity of this recent outrage, uses every opportunity to arouse popular indignation and to raise money for the defense fund, our valiant comrades of the West will not swing and the rope which the capitalist government of Colorado has prepared for them will be the one on which ultimately it itself will swing.

Wage slaves of America, don't allow the beast to taste blood again!

B. Reinstein.

New York, March 1.

"CAPITALIST SAGACITY".

To the Daily and Weekly People:—They are telling this story in Washington and local financial circles about Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Many years ago a man of his acquaintance came to him and proposed to give him a one-sixth interest in the Bell Telephone Co. provided he would furnish $10,000 to put the company on its feet.

Young Depew debated several days the proposition but finally determined to turn it down. If he had invested the $10,000 his interest to-day would be worth something like $30,000,000.

However, Depew now-a-days consoles himself with the knowledge that Prof. Bell, inventor of the Bell Telephone in the early days of that industry sought out Senator Don Cameron who represented for many years the State of Penna. in the Upper House and offered him a half interest if the Senator would aid him in introducing the telephone. Cameron refused and left word with his butler that in the future Bell must be kept out of his house, adding that he did not care to be "bothered about that d—d fool Bell's talking machine".

But, alas! this occurred in the days when there was no insurance syndicate money within the reach of either of the Senators, because, it is very likely had there been, the policy holders' money, in view of what the recent insurance investigation has brought forth, relative to the junior Senator from New York would no doubt have been exploited.

Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., Feb. 27, 1906.

INSIDE WORKINGS OF VOLKSZEITUNG CORPORATION PARTY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was at the Gen. Com. meeting of our party, the S. P., last night. I was amused, I was astonished, and I was disgusted at the stupidity made manifest by people calling themselves Socialists; men that I have often heard quoting the Communist Manifesto and parrot-like repeating "workingmen of the world unite." How foolish to advocate such a true principle as that advice of Marx is, and then act as the "Volkszeitung,"-"Worker" set did last night. Do they presume that they can continue to deceive true Socialists? They should remember the old abolitionists' words, that are just as true as those quoted of Marx; he said: "You can fool all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

There was a full house out last night. There were men there that I have not seen at a Gen. Com. meeting in years. The whole Volkszeitung Corporation force were there except Bosses Hilquit and Sloboden. Were they absent because of the fact that their union, the Bar Association, has preferred charges against Mr. Sloboden at the request of the District Attorney for hiring poor working people to swear lies that he might win a case and defeat justice, and thereby make a reputation as a successful lawyer?

They had detectives—A. Lee, Ben Hanford, I. Phillips, John C. Chase, and others—at and near the door to detect and capture your correspondent. They boldly and shiveringly declared that I "was there." Some said that I was known; others said that they would "catch the spy," and the "traitor"; and then—now, you just guess what they didn't say about "The People," its editor, and the "traitor." Those wonderful detectives, like Russian police agents, would scan every one coming in from head to foot, thinking that he would betray his identity under their eyes. But they did not capture any one last night; they reminded me of the mysterious Mr. Raffles and the Police Commissioner.

At that meeting the antics of the "Volkszeitung-Worker" set reminded me of the incidents of a certain battle in the history of the Colonies. The Indians, like this set, always kept under cover so that you could not get at them. And England's "great general," Braddock, wanted them to get out in the open field so he might overpower them by his superior numbers. On that occasion Lieutenant Washington, in command of a Virginia squad, presumed to advise this "wise and great general" of the foreigners. Washington was insulted and called a "buck-skin," and told to go back to his place. Then Washington and his squad disappeared behind the trees and fought like the Indians, and were enabled to save a few of the foreign friends and "defenders of the cause," and Braddock was slain, and his army cut to pieces. I imitated Washington. And Mayes and the boys fought valiantly like Washington and his squad. We expect to be able in the end to save all those now misled Socialists that are with these reactionists that are now trying to retard the Socialist movement in America. They passed a resolution last night that was recommended by the C. E. C., that, if enforced, will destroy Local New York in the near future.

They put Comrade Paulitsch in the chair, thinking that that would satisfy his ambition and keep him from talking so much—but he held on to the gavel and to the chair and made a speech, any way. He pointed out "the many desperate things that the S. L. P. has done to the S. P."; and what "a dangerous man Daniel De Leon is"; and "how foolish Comrade Mayes has acted in making a motion to appoint a committee to confer with the S. L. P., looking to unite with the S. L. P., and Daniel De Leon"; and, as to your correspondent, Paulitsch called him by all the bad names on the calendar, and the clapping of hands on the part of the Volkszeitung Corporation stock-holders and employes was vociferous. Next came Comrade Pawn-broker Phillipps. He made a speech. He went for Comrade Mayes, and "Comrade Mayes' suspicious conduct in making a motion that had for its object the unity of the Socialists of America." And then he got out his tomahawk and proceeded to decapitate me. He said that the hair was so thin on my head that I could not sit near the window when the wind was blowing without having to put on my hat for fear that I would catch a cold. That guess at your correspondent made me look at Comrade Phillipp's head, and his hair was so thin that I was convinced that Comrade Phillipps must be the "dirty traitor" that is spying out and reporting the internal affairs of the Volkszeitung-Worker Gen. Com. to the "dirty sheet, The People, and Daniel De Leon." Oh! what a shame to think that Comrade Phillipps would be telling the truth to the Socialists of Local New York, S. P., through The People, and then trying to saddle it on me.

Finally, every speaker against unity last night said that unity would come some time; but they wanted the S. L. P. State Convention to make the motion first. By that they admit that the dictates of the International Congress are just; and also they admit by that statement that the S. L. P. will prove their faith in true Socialism better than they were willing to prove theirs last night. And they also prove that Comrade Mayes and those that supported the motion for unity were right and that the Volkszeitung-Worker set were wrong. The vote was forty-one against unity, and twenty-six for it, while the nine votes of the Yorkville district that were instructed to vote for unity did not vote at all. The "Volkszeitung-Worker" set looked very sore at this show of strength against them.

Under the White Terror.

February 26, 1906.

THE LIFE OF A LUMBER JACK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed please find money order for $4.75 for which send the Weekly People to the twelve subscribers who have written their names and addresses on the inclosed blank slip. Most of these men know nothing about the Socialist movement, but want to know if Socialism can better the conditions of the workers.

A lumber jack's life is a hard one, as the conditions are, I believe, getting worse every year, and if he does not do something to defend his economic interest soon, the degradation with which capitalism rewards him will press him down below the standard of living of a beast.

The barns where they keep their work horses are more sanitary and cleaner than the bull pens the men sleep in, and the lumber jacks know that they are robbed, cheated, fooled and worked to death by their masters, but do not yet know how to free themselves.

Once they come to know where their economic interest lies, I believe that many of them would be good recruits for the Socialist Republic.

I will try and get more subscribers to the Weekly People, the official organ of the S. L. P., because that is the paper which teaches a fellow how to fight right—the capitalist class and all the fakirs and traitors to the working class—and points out the way to abolish these hellish conditions by establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth.

J. H. E.

Rib Lake, Wis., February 23.

THE HERRON FELLOWSHIP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—If permissible, I should like to learn through your columns in The People:—

First—What was the Herron Fellowship Fund?

Second—By whom was it provided?

Third—By whom was it controlled?

Fourth—What were the qualifications necessary to become a beneficiary of it?

Fifth—What was John Spargo's connection with it and how was it terminated?

Nelson J. Aker.

Yonkers, N. Y., February 28.

[All that is known in this office on the subject is gathered from an article signed by the Rev. George D. Herron and that appeared some time ago in "The Worker." The article was commented upon at the time in these columns. From the article it appeared that the Rev. Herron had established an endowment fund, called a "Fellowship," for the support of needy young Socialists in the Movement. The endower preserved absolute control of how the proceeds were to be distributed, that is, who was to be chosen as its beneficiaries. Consequently, the qualifications necessary to become a beneficiary were pleasing qualities in the eyes of the Rev. George D. Herron. John Spargo and William Mailly were among the first beneficiaries. How Spargo's fellowship was terminated we do not know.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

THE AMALGAMATION OF "THE RADICALS"—A GENTLE REBUKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Before us lies a copy of the platform recently adopted by the S. P. at Milwaukee and which fairly embodies the advanced ideas of the entire party, especially those here in Chicago. Understand me, I do not speak officially for the S. P., but I am certain that my ideas are in accord with those of the majority of its members.

Our party, here in the city, is made up of two kinds of Socialists. The first and great majority consists of those who, becoming radical through reading the Hearst papers gradually become addicted to reading the Appeal to Reason and Wilshire's Magazine, and finally graduate into the Chicago Socialist, become imbued with the ideas taught therein. On the other hand is a small bunch of malcontents whose only claim to being called Socialists is the fact that they have read Karl Marx or Frederick Engels and know little of modern Socialism. But seldom does any of their money go to the support of the papers whose influence is doing so much for the party and to which influence is due the great and increasing number of votes we are losing. Of course, I, who have read both Marx and Engels, would not for one moment attempt to undervalue their writings, but their writings were done many years ago and under very different conditions from those that exist to-day and with which we have to cope, and as a finished house is to its foundation, so is Socialism as advocated by the Chicago Socialists to that as advocated by Marx and Engels. We have all of their knowledge and in addition that of thousands who have followed after. Can any fair minded person compare Marx or Engels with our great leaders here in Chicago? Mr. Morgan, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Smith, Mr. Breckon, and numerous others?

These men have sacrificed much for the party and are willing to give more—in fact, everything. To them the movement is a Religion, and like the Prophets of old, they are preaching the Brotherhood of Man without hope of personal profit or advancement.

That your paper, representing the S. L. P. should take the impossible stand that it does is greatly to be deplored. Among your members are many sincere and honest men whose entire object is to be of benefit to their Fellow Men, but who have been perverted by The People and are now following false gods—Read the Milwaukee platform and tell your readers if you can honestly find one flaw in it. Does it not represent the ideas of men whose sole and only aim is the good of the people? Will it not appeal to the people and will not great numbers vote for it, many of whom would otherwise have voted for some party platform embodying Radical ideas, partly in accord with our own, partly in accord with those advocated by Mr. Hearst.—Let me here say, that I do not wish to be understood as speaking disparagingly of Mr. Hearst. No man in accord with our platform can consistently do so, for we are now very near his lines—in fact I am certain that the day is not far distant when the two parties will amalgamate and we can become, through our great voting power, a serious menace to the parties of capitalism.—Again I ask you, what flaw can you find?

You will find enclosed a piece of doggeral handed to me by a friend with the request that I send it to you.

Let me say that I am not in accord with its sentiments. No member of the S. P. can be. Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mitchell have done much for the workingmen of the U. S. and the world knows that we of the S. P. are heartily in accord with the ideas advanced by these men through their organization.

Hoping that you may see fit to modify your editorials about the S. P. and become more conservative, I remain,

Yours, etc., etc.,
B. M. Saner.

Chicago, February 25.

(Enclosure)

I went into a Union Hall
Sam Gompers on the floor
Was frothing forth his famous phrase
Of more, and more, and more.
I thought at once of Darwin—
Oh, were he only here,
Upon one great and mooted point
His mind would soon be clear.
But, then, we should not censure
A man, because his face
Reminds us, by its likeness,
Of some Prehistoric Race.
They say the face reflects the mind
If this indeed is true,
God help you, Sammy Gompers,
And help those under you.
He told how wages had advanced
And how men, the country o'er,
Were fighting, through their Unions,
For more, and more, and more.
And that was, that provisions
Were advancing more and more.
But one great point he did not give
That on the subject bore
And all this time his hearers
The tirade in silence bore
Except when some good Union Man
Let loose a soulful snore.
But in the day that's coming
When Sammy's reign is o'er
He'll work with other workingmen
And get his graft no more.
And were I a Federation Man
And had Gompers on the floor
I'd use on him an oaken club
Some more, and more, and more.

[Apologies to Byron for last two lines in verse four:
God help you gentle Southey
And help your readers, too.]

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. M. A., TOLEDO, O.—'Tis a phase of the Movement. At a certain stage, capitalists are ready to say: "We are all Socialists." So are the pure and simple Socialists at the present time ready to say: "We are all Industrialists." It is the danger period of a Movement when those whose interests oppose, pretend to favor it.

C. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—First. When one uses the terms "gens" and "political society," especially when used together, they are used in their strictly scientifically technical sense. Speaking in such sense, "political society" is incompatible with the "gens." The "gens" is that social structure in which territory is reached through the individual: there territory cuts a secondary role. "Political society" is based upon territory: there the individual is reached through the land. The territorial basis of society, coupled with its inevitable system of competitive private property, is the essential basis for "politics."

Second. We should say, no. The "War Dance" is not a political expression or action.

F. R., BUCHANNON, W. VA.—A map of the country, substituting industries for States, and crafts for counties, is a luminous idea. It would illustrate Industrialism and depict the constituency of the government of the Co-operative Commonwealth. But why make it the map of only the original 13 States?

E. J. H., SPOKANE, WASH.—Don't wait for directions. If you have eyes to see, and ears to hear, subjects will be seen and heard in large numbers all around you. Pick up as many as you have the time to pick up, and report them. The service will be thankfully received.

M. B. S., MERIDEN, CONN.—The poem is pretty. Shall preserve it for publication on the first real Spring day.

H. F., CINCINNATI, O.—It is with the publication of an article as with the stewing of oysters. First catch your oyster—first have your article. No more than oysters can be stewed before they are caught, can an article be published before it arrives. The article was published as soon as it arrived.

F. J., NEW YORK.—The People is not in the business of chasing mosquitoes. Slanders, like mosquitoes, are short-lived. Much as they may buzz for a short spell, mosquitoes come to grief so soon as the bracing cold air strikes them. So with slanders. The Movement that can't beat its way through slanders had better quit before starting.

J. S., NEW YORK.—The Washington, D. C., "Referendum News," has discontinued publication, so far as we know.

H. K., RED LAKE FALLS, MINN.—Your request has been forwarded to "A. R., St. Hilaire."

J. H. V. T., WALHALLA, N. Y.—The "leading facts" in the life of Karl Marx? Marx was born in Germany in 1818; died in London, 1883. In the Thirties he and Engels connected themselves with the "League of the Just" in London, which later became the "League of the Communists," the latter ripening into the "International." In 1847, he and Engels were appointed to draw up the Manifesto of the League. Immediately thereupon he founded in Cologne the "Neue Rheinische Zeitung." In that paper he took in 1848 an open stand regarding visionariness of bourgeois liberalism. When the reaction finally triumphed the paper was suppressed (1849) and Marx was exiled. Marx went to Paris, thence he was again exiled and settled in London. There he did the studies that produced his two great works—"Capital," and "The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," the latter of which was mainly articles written to the New York Tribune. As to Marx' educational opportunities, they were the best that Germany afforded.

S. T. A., AKRON, O.—"Cough up and shut up!"—that is the motto of the private owners of a privately owned Socialist press; and that is the principle upon which such owners conduct themselves towards the leg-pulled rank and file.

F. E., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—First. Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho was at one time an honorary member of the I. T. U. He remained that until the howl raised by the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. at so bloodthirsty a persecutor of the working class being distinguished with an honorary membership by a labor organization. He was then stricken from the rolls.

Second. All the facts point to the conclusion that Steunenberg was assassinated by some fellow cattle owners whom Steunenberg's methods had ruined.

Third. The Governors of Colorado and Idaho bit off more than they will find out they can chew when they conspired to judicially assassinate Moyer and Haywood. They have begun to find out by this time.

R. E. G., LEOMINSTER, MASS.—Sometime ago someone else approached us with a similar wail. The answer then was, as now—There is no disgrace in being a "De Leonite": the Editor of The People, for one is a "De Leonite": he neither grieves nor pines; far otherwise.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is an error to look to any sect of Churchianity as a special breeder of assassins. Assassins have come from all sects—Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic. The matter is treated quite fully in the pamphlet "Socialism vs. Anarchy." Get it; read it.

"SEVERAL FRIENDS," NEW YORK.—Thanks for the information. It is fuller than the information we had before touching the ribald insults that the agents of the Volkszeitung Corporation heaped upon Debs at their February 25 General Committee meeting in this city. Aside of the stupidity of such words, they betoken unfathomable ingratitude. Whatever standing those gougers and bruisers for the A. F. of L. obtained they obtained under the mantle of Debs, unde which they crept, and which they used a a mask.

W. H., ALBANY, N. Y.—The most effective "Chinese Exclusion" action that can be taken will be taken not by the American capitalist class, but by the now rapidly developing Chinese capitalist class. It is a phenomenon of capitalist production that the introduction of machinery, where none was before, tends, however, temporarily, to raise wages. With high earnings at home, the Chinese workers will not emigrate plentifully.

F. V., NEW YORK.—The Editor of The People authorizes the answer to you that, when, in 1890, he joined the S. L. P., he did so without any prejudice against the Volkszeitung Corporation. On the contrary, he then thought the world of those men. That, however, did not last long. He soon and gradually, but rapidly, found out that they were hollow in point of knowledge, mentally indolent, and saturated with nativistic hatred for America. When, on top of that, he found them to be corrupt and that they even tried to corrupt him—then he realized that they had to be fought, or they would act like a millstone around the neck of the American Movement.

T. L., BOSTON, MASS.—'Tis not always all loss to the workingman when he is on strike. He may lose wages but that is often compensated in other ways. The English Dr. Edward Smith, for instance, reported on one occasion to Parliament that, from a hygienic point of view, the stoppage of work which he had been investigating, had several advantages. He said "The women now have sufficient leisure to give their infants the breast, instead of poisoning them with 'Godfrey's Cordial.'"

P. M., ST. LOUIS, MO.—There has been no "Labor Legislation," or anything remotely approaching it, handled at this session of Congress. Not so far. It has all been Philippine Tariff, Railroad Rates, San Domingo, and Panama.

WILHELM, TIMBOOCTOO, WO DIE KAMEELE BLUEHEN—Aber Wilhelm! was ist denn los mit Dir? Du bist ja ganz aus dem Geleise. Auch nicht ein einziges Mal nennst Du den De Leon einen "hollaendischen Juden," noch einen "suedamerikanischen Indianer," ja, nicht einmal zu einem "Professor ohne Professur" shwingst Du Dich auf, gar nicht zu reden von "Loeb," "Esel," "Luegenprofessor," "Hanswurst," "Scab," "Gernegross"—alle diese Charakterzuege eines gruendlichen, timbuktuischen Volkszeitungsocialistischen Vortrags fehlen gaenzlich in Deiner Ansprache. Wenn Du so fortmachst, dann wirst Du, ohne es zu merken, noch selbst zu einem De Leoniten und so unangenehm anstaendig dass Du aufhoeren wirst die "Schwaechen" Deiner Mitgenossen sympathisch zu beurtheilen—und dann--dann?—'rauchgeschmissen wirst Du von der "schwaechenvollen" Volkszeitungs Kompagnie.

M. O. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The refrain of the French students' song, referred to, runs:

"L'amour et la diarrhee sont deux canailles,
L'un dechire le coeur, l'autre les entrailles."

W. J. W., MADISON, WIS.—There is nothing "groveling" in the materialist conception of history," any more than to recognize that without food the body

(Continued on page 6.)

REIGN OF TERROR

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TO THE FRONT TO END IT.

The National Executive Sub Committee, of the Socialist Labor Party, at its regular session held on Friday, March 2, adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the gravity of the situation created by the unlawful arrest and deportation from the State of Colorado of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners is not to be underrated and being followed up, according to daily reports, by wholesale arrests in various parts of the country of other members of the W. F. M., points clearly to the purpose that is sought to be attained by the capitalists responsible for these lawless acts, namely, the creation of a reign of terror and, by means thereof, the destruction of the W. F. M.; and

Whereas, it is of the utmost importance that the answer of the working class to these outrages be prompt and decisive, leaving not a shadow of doubt as to where the working class stands in this matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, that this committee herewith call upon the Sections and members of the Socialist Labor Party to aid to their utmost ability the efforts of the I. W. W., in arranging demonstrations, in spreading literature upon the subject, in contributing to and collecting for the Defence Fund started by the I. W. W. and in all other ways impress upon the members of the working class the necessity of vigorous and united action in order to thwart the bloodthirsty schemes of the vampire capitalist class.

For the N. E. C. Sub Committee Socialist Labor Party,
HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the above committee was held at 2-6 New Reade street, on Friday, March 2, with T. Walsh chairman. Present were: Schwenck, Heyman, Moren, Jacobson, Walsh, Wolf, Katz and Teichlauf. Absent, with excuse, Eck and Olson; without excuse, Schmidt, Anderson, Coddington and Crawford. The financial report for the two weeks ending February 24 showed receipts, $313.19; expenditures, $352.32.

The committee on Party Press reported progress.

The committee on Wilwaukee Hungarian matter submitted report which was concurred in. National Secretary instructed to send a copy of the report to Section Milwaukee and the Hungarian Federation.

Communications: From Organizer Gillhaus, Hamlet, N. C., Portsmouth, Va., and New Orleans, La., giving a general outline of experience along route, meeting with more or less success and looks for bright future. Expects to be in Houston, Tex., shortly. From Organizer Philip Veal, Cincinnati, O., and vicinity; holding meetings with good results; spoke before Bartenders' Local, A. F. of L.; also finds Columbus, O., quite favorable to I. W. W. Will leave for Indiana shortly, after having spoken at Newport, Wy. From Anderson, Tacoma, Wash., asking information in regard to placing organizer in field in that State. From Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., Morosch, Rockville, Conn., Newport News, Va., Boston, Mass., reporting matters of interest. From Andreas, Belleville, Ill., J. Rugg, Cleveland, O., F. Young, Indianapolis, Ind., Jurgens, Bisbee, Ariz., on general party matters. From C. Huysmans, Brussels, Belgium, acknowledging receipt of two remittances, one of $400.00 the other of $600.00 for the Russian Revolutionists' Fund. From S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo., on matter of calling national convention. This was referred to a special committee same to report at next meeting. A complaint from Schenectady, N. Y., was referred to N. Y. State Committee as it falls under the jurisdiction of that body. Indiana S. E. C. is ready to make arrangements for Organizer Veal's tour for that state.

It was resolved that the Labor News be instructed to get out a series of leaflets bearing on the outrages perpetrated on the working class as exemplified by the Moyer-Haywood case and thus counteract the campaign of the capitalist press.

In regard to this matter it was also decided to issue a call to the Sections and members of the S. L. P. to do all that can be done to aid the I. W. W. to arrange protest demonstrations, said call to be published in Party Press.

The auditing committee submitted financial report which was ordered printed and sent to Sections.

Election of officers reported by Columbus, O., Fall River, Mass., Newport News, Va., Evansville, Ind.

Adjourned.

C. J. Wolf, Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Meeting held in Section Boston's headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on Wednesday, February 28. Frank Bohmbach in the chair. Corcoran, Mortensen and Bloom absent. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: From Connecticut State Executive Committee upon the tri-State canvasser-organizer plan. From Sections Boston, Lawrence, Fall River, Everett, Holyoke, ordering due stamps. From John Farrell of Lowell and David Craig of Milford, requesting speakers for Sunday, March 4th. From National Secretary Henry Kuhn sending due stamps. From New York Labor News Company receipted bill and an account for advertising picnic held at Boston, July, 1904, in The People to the amount of $8.85, was referred to the auditing committee of the picnic.

Secretary was directed to issue a call to the Sections and members at large upon the tri-State organizer plan for adoption and the amount able to pledge for the maintenance while in Massachusetts; replies to be returned by March 27th.

Moved to go into a committee of the whole, upon the arrest of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners. It was voted to call upon the Sections and members at large in Massachusetts to render aid to the defence fund, take what action lays within their power, circulate the reports upon the outrage appearing in the Daily and Weekly People amongst their shopmates and fellow workers, of the condition of affairs that they must meet.

Adjournment followed.

John Sweeney, Secretary.
55 Temple street, Boston.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

This fund, designed for the purpose of keeping in the field S. L. P. organizers, received the following contributions during the week ending with Saturday, March 4:

T. F. Dugan, Globe, Ariz.	$ 15.00
Pennsylvania S. E. C.	5.00
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Jan. and Feb.)	1.00
Section Kalamazoo, Mich., collection	3.80
Per August Gillhaus, Organizer—E. R. McMahon, Portsmouth, V., 50c.; James Stormont, Birmingham, Ala., $2; collection at New Orleans, La., $1.90	4.40
August Gillhaus, Organizer, com. on subs and literature	1.55
Carl Remke, San Francisco, Cal.	1.50
Total	$ 32.25
Previously acknowledged	$2,345.37
Grand total	$2,377.62

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade St., New York City.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS' FUND.

The contributions to this fund, during the week ending with March 3, were as follows:

Collected at Social of Vorwaerts Singing Society, Peoria, Ill.	$ 5.00
Hartford, Conn., surplus from tickets, $21.70; John Poganitsch, $1; Fred Henninger, 50c.; Fred Schwabe, 50c.; collection, $5.32	29.02
John Gannon, Providence, R. I.	1.00
James Sullivan, Boston, Mass.	2.00
New York City—Lefkowitz, $2; Singer, $2	4.00
Baltimore, Md., balance of 1|3 proceeds of "Red Sunday" demonstration	2.05
Pittsburg, Pa., Branch Hungarian S. L. P. Federation—Zoltan Brunner, M. Weisz, K. Toth, E. Stern, E. Toma, S. Weisz, J. Nesuta, each 50c.; F. Deak, B. Reisman, M. Klein, H. Gross, T. Keszler, J. Fenyves, Gy. Rosenfeld, F. Hauis, B. Klein, H. Waldman, S. Hartstein, M. Lemy, J. Schwartz, each 25c.; A. Rosenfeld, 20c.; J. Tobias, 15c.	7.10
Total	$ 50.12
Previously acknowledged	$2,237.57
Grand total	$2,287.69

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade St., New York City.

BOSTON I. W. W.

Members of the above local are requested to attend the regular meeaing, TUESDAY, March 13, at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, Room No. 1. Election of officers and preparations for the coming demonstration are matter sahat demand prompt attention.

[illegible] J. Boyle, Secy.

LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 4.)

dies. There are two extremes that must be avoided. One extreme is that which sets up the belly as the only thing worth looking to—that extreme becomes brutish; the other is that which would look to the mind alone—that extreme becomes visionary. The fact is that all sensible people, whether aware of it or not, act upon a combination of both. The only real question then is, which of the the two is basic. Just watch any capitalist professor or pulpiteer, who declaims against the materialist conception of history; no sooner has he done so than he will disprove his case, or his sincerity, by trying to collect pennies. Watch the Catholic political machine of the Papacy. It affects great indignation at the "materialist conception of history,' and in the same breath it goes on record as unable to attend to its spiritual functions "without temporal [material] power."

D. I. G., READING, PA.—The article "A Neat Specimen" elaborates the point. Craft Unionism is the caricature-reflex of capitalism. Capitalism digs its own grave by raising and drilling the proletariat; Craft Unionism digs its own grave by raising the unorganized.

S. J., NEW YORK.—That's easily settled. Just demand of the Volkszeitung Corporation that it publish its list of stockholders. It will then appear whether they are all party members. We have challenged them to publish that list. No response.

S. W. W., NEW YORK.—The "Evening Post's" article on the Colorado-Idaho outrage is a capitalist plea of impotence and impudence. Encouraging signs.

B. B., NEW YORK.—Capitalists are blase on the horrors of the capitalist sytem. Moreover they are becoming more enraged at the wicked and impertinent rabble that will not reconcile itself to its hard lot of wage slavery. The combination of blaseness on horrors and rage will produce some startling scenes. —Coolness, more coolness, still more coolness, only that will harness the indignation of Labor to practical action.

D. E., TORONTO, CAN.—As well may one say that Euclid "schemed the fall of Port Arthur," as that the S. L. P. "schemed" the New Jersey Conference. The elemental principles of geometry laid down by Euclid were irresistible in the attack on the fortress. The elemental principles of Socialism, ever held high by the S. L. P., could not choose but eventually to bring about the unity of militant Socialists.

J. L., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—No! No!! No!!!—The S. L. P. will not listen to "Immediate Demands." "Immediate Demands" means "Never."

E. O., CLEVELAND, O.—Take up your Byron. Turn to the "Vision of Judgment." It tells of the seance held by the Archangel Michael and his former comrade Satan to decide whether George III should go to heaven or to hell. And when these two judges sat on the case—

"Yet still between His Darkness and
His Brightness,
There passed a mutual glance of great
politeness."

Don't that portray the relations between "Satan" Roosevelt and "Saint" Mitchell on the fate of the miners? Where "great politeness" reigns between two powers they are either both "Dark' or both "Bright." How do you suppose stands the case with Roosevelt and Mitchell?

J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—The facts in your communication are of prime importance. They should be made public. It appears from them that men of national standing are aware of them. Under such circumstances, it is preferable that such facts reach the public over the names of such men. Induce them to make the facts public.

T. T. AND C. P. L., FARIBAULT, MINN.—Let the dead past bury its dead. If present deeds are in line with past ones specify them.

S. C., OLYMPIA, WASH.—Your name and address are requested. Please communicate.

H. B. A., LONDON, ONT.; T. A., NEW LONDON, CONN.; C. B. L., TOLEDO, O.; F. L., CHEYENNE, WYO.; J. H. S., NEW YORK; T. V., TROY, N. Y.; E. G., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; F. O. K.; FARIBAULT, MINN.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; T. C., RED WING, MINN.; H. S., WATERTOWN, N. Y.; A. H., MARION, IND.; P. K., NEWARK, N. J.; T. V., SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; D. G. C., JEFFERSON CITY, MO.; F. L, SKOWHEGAN, ME.; NEW ALBANY, IND.; G. A. COVINGTON, KY.; C. R., ELIZABETH, N. J.; J. B. J., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; A. A. W., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; H. S. L., NEW YORK; X. X. X., CHICAGO, ILL.; N. N., TERRE HAUTE, IND.; U. U., DENVER, COLO.; M. M., HAVERHILL, MASS.; F. D. T., ROLLINSFORD, N. H.; B. F., SPOKANE, WASH.; H. A. M., RICHMOND, VA.; L. V., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Matter received.

POLITICS ACTIVE

IN MILWAUKEE, OWING TO NEW ELECTION LAW.

Primaries Now Nominate Instead of Conventions—Surely, Politicians Will Now Be Overthrown!—Socialist Labor Party Hard at Work.

(Special Correspondence.)

Milwaukee, Feb. 25.—There is a great deal of activity going on in this city among the different political parties and politicians. The new primary election law is in force in Wisconsin. As a consequence, conventions are no longer the place in which candidates are nominated under the new law, the "people" have to vote first upon their candidates and decide afterwards as to parties. Now, surely dishonest politicians will never again become powerful (!)

The S. L. P., not being an official party, has to get the approval of about 300 citizens before it is entitled to a place on the ballot. The law, as will be seen, is the same in regard to individual nominations. Our comrades should circulate the nomination papers. Some of the comrades have not done anything as yet; they ought to show a little more activity. Remember that evberybody is active nowadays.

The party will hold a mass meeting on the 3rd of March; four speakers will be heard in as many different languages. This meeting will open the campaign of the Socialist Labor Party in the city. A full report of it will be sent to all our party papers, of which several thousand will be distributed among the voters.

Arrangements are under way for our Commune Festival, on Sunday March 18, at the Bohemian Turn Hall. Comrade Minckley will again produce his attractive living pictures.

We said at the beginning that a great deal of activity is displayed among the different parties and politicians in this city at the present time. The S. L. P., though active in behalf of the working class all the year around, just now is pushing things a little faster than usual. Comrades can be seen daily with a good big bundle of S. L. P. literature under their arms, making a house to house distribution.

Such work counts. Especially active are our Hungarian comrades. Some of our German and English speaking comrades could do a little more in this respect. Let such comrades come regularly to party headquarters, Third and Prairie streets, any day after eight o'clock in the evening. A more systematic plan as to the distribution of papers and literature can then be mapped out. The comrades will see that such a proceeding is of the utmost importance.

The Voters' League has this to say about five of the nine Social Democratic aldermen:

"The Social Democrats have voted as a unit upon every important proposition before the council, so that their individual council record on important measures will not be separately dealt with in this report. This fact will explain the apparent prominence given to this group of aldermen, at this point.

"The general capability of five of the Social Democratic representatives can only be guessed at inasmuch as the sound of their voices, except to vote, is almost unknown to their brother aldermen. Some of these five are said to be slated for retirement by the party, and candidates are promised this spring who can at least all speak, read and write the English language."

Which goes to show that the Social Democratic movement is not yet "truly American," but decidedly German. H. B.

OF INTEREST TO PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Readers of The People are cordially invited to attend the course of lectures on the existing social system, its evils and the remedy, every Sunday until May 1, at 7.30 p. m., in Arnold Post Hall, 84 Westminster street, Providence.

At the end of each meeting names of all those wishing to enroll themselves as charter members of the first Local of the I. W. W. can do so. Enough names were secured at the first meeting held to apply for a charter. Nevertheless it was voted to hold the charter until March 18th.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cts. a bottle.

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J. A. BARRON,
Dickson City, Pa.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD ARRESTS

(Continued from page 1.)

owned it, is charged against the men who have not yielded ground in a struggle that bids fair to stand unique in the history of the labor movement.

One of the justices of the Supreme Court of Colorado is Luther M. Goddard. He is one of the "victims marked for destruction" by the W. F. M. Part of Harry Orchard's confession contained an account of how he was employed to blow Goddard up as he left his home in the evening. The plot miscarried, but, by reason of a negligence remarkable in such seasoned criminals as the W. F. M. are made out to be, the bomb was left in the ground ten months, and was dug up, a few days ago, by a couple of Pinkerton detectives and Adj.-General Wells. No outsider has, as yet, seen this engine of destruction but many and wonderful are the tales written about it. But why should Goddard be "marked for destruction"? Thereby hangs a tale.

He was one of the three justices of the Supreme Court who declared the eight-hour day law unconstitutional, and his career on the bench has been steadily that of a protector of vested interests, in which course he, a Democrat, had no advantage over his Populist and Republican colleagues. Naturally, the working class of the state, or, at least, that part interested in the establishment of an eight-hour day, didn't like Goddard, in which they showed their ill-breeding. Why should he be condemned for doing what he believed to be right? Why condemn Peabody? Why condemn the Czar of all the Russias? They are trying to do what is right. We have their word for it. Nombre de Dios! The spirit of unreason that possesses the working class is enough to drive one mad!

Goddard's course on the eight-hour day bill settled his fate for the time being; ss much so that the Democratic party, much to its disliking, was forced to decline giving him a renomination for office when his term expired. This confirmed the man's hatred of the working clas and his state of mind was such that, when two judges were to be appointed to the reorganized Supreme Court Bench by Peabody, Goddard, the Democrat, was one of them.

A few days ago the Bar Association of Denver held its annual banquet. Among the speakers were H. N. Hawkins, a member of the firm retained by the W. F. M. for the defense of its leaders, and judge Goddard. Mr. Hawkins, in the course of his remarks, adverted to the fact that he was unable to prepare an elaborate speech "as these have been strenuous times in our office. We have been very much employed about our fleeing clients. At last accounts they were in Idaho, with Mr. Richardson (the other member of the firm) a close second."

The account of the banquet goes on to say that "Here Mr. Hawkins was interrupted by a voice from an adjoining table, 'and we hope they will never come back.'" It is evident that Mr. Hawkins took it for granted that this charitable remark came from the lips of Mr. Justice Goddard. At any rate, he with a knowledge of Goddard's personal habits and a very present recollection of all that had been said by that gentleman anent his impending martyrdom at the hands of the W. F. M. "for having done nothing more than his duty"—to the capitalist class—turned to the speaker with the cutting remark, "The only bombs you'll ever hear explode will be the popping of champagne corks."

Before going on to state Judge Goddard's reply, I again call special attention to the fact that he is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and may, at any time, be called upon to decide in a contention that involves the lives and freedom of members of our class. I give the report that appeared in the "Denver Republican". "Impelled by reason of his recent experiences with a gang of dynamiters who plotted to take his life, Judge Luther M. Goddard of the Supreme Court, in an impassioned speech denounced the Western Federation of Miners last night, and though he did not state it clearly he intimated in so many words that the attorney who could lower his dignity to defend such a villainous clientele had no respect for the honor of the profession" . . . .

"Before he had half fininshed, Mr. Hawkins, unable to listen longer to the manner in which his clients were being berated, left the room, and at the same time exclamations of applause were being given Judge Goddard for the stand he had taken." The report goes on to say that Mr. Hawkins left the room alone and that the banquetters were fully in accord with Goddard.

When this report appeared Goddard hastened to deny the truth of it, but the chances are that he spoke, in a moment unpropitious for him by a combination of anger, spirits frumenti and a congenial atmosphere, what, in more general moments, when engaged in dealing out "impartial justice" to the working class, he kept hidden in his inner consciousness.

This scene should convey a lesson to those of our class who are still under illusions as to what Capitalism really is: and, in addition, it may be studied with good effect by those who tried to make the I. W. W. a stamping-ground for a horde of impecunious lawyers.

Nobody, to the best of my knowledge and belief, has ever condoned the crime that sent Steunenberg out of the world, but, at the same time, our eyes are not dimmed with tears over the fate that overtook this arch-enemy of our class. According to the spokesmen of the exploiters, we must bear the burden of Capitalism in all meekness and never, under penalty of being held as criminals and punished as such, never lift a hand in our defense. All sorts of ridiculous plots are being charged to the W. F. M. and, at the very time, we hear of the slaughter of a lot of workingmen, a crime that will never be ventilated in the courts, a crime that will never excite the anger of Judge Goddard, unless it should happen that some misguided individual should endeavor to have him hold somebody responsible, a crime the reports of which are even now being suppressed by the very papers that team with the crimes of the W. F. M., crimes born of a desire to kill or conjured up in the brain of a hired perjurer.

On Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, the men employed in the Maitland Sunshine mine held a meeting to protest against the wretched condition of the workings in which they were employed. Two explosions had occurred previously, and it was feared that another would take place. In fact, such an event was certain if the mines were not better equipped for the distribution of air. It was settled that a strike should be called case the officials of the company declined to pay attention to the demands of the men.

On Tuesday, Feb. 20, the foreboding of the men, based upon a knowledge of the awful conditions under which they were forced to work, developed into a fact, and, as a consequence, fourteen bodies, burned to a crisp, were taken from the mine, which had exploded, as the men said it would. Had it not been for the fact that but few of the men were at work that day, the slaughter would have been greater than was actually the case.

Nobody has been punished for this; nobody will be unished. The Hon. Judge Goddard will not rise to demand, in a voice rendered tremulous by booze, anger and emotion, that Delos A. Chappell or John G. Osgood be punished for this. He knows better. These men and their associates put him and his associates where they are. If every man employed at Maitland and Sunshine had been killed nothing more would have come of it. The only result would have been a few fresh graves in the cemetery, over which the winds and the coyotes sing a requiem.

Even imaginery crimes against Capitalism must be punished and a movement to overthrow that abominable system is the worst of all crimes. The camcampaign against it is part of the movement for our emancipation: the the campaign against it is part of the reaction.

H. Brimble.

MOYER AND HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND.

P. Donohue, City	$ .50
B. Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.	2.00
J. Shankman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. Fraser, Dayton, O.	3.00
H. Lightbourn, City	1.00
Branch 2, Kings County, N. Y. S. L. P.	5.00
G. Langner, Milford, Ct.	3.00
I. Schaffer, City	1.00
Comrade Gross, City	1.00
Total	$17.50
Previously acknowledged	30.25
Grand Total	$47.75

MASS MEETINGS.

Elaborate Plans Made by I. W. W. Locals to Arouse Interest in the Fight of the W. F. of M. Officers.

A conference of delegates representing some fifty I. W. W. Local Unions and other organizations was held Sunday afternoon, March 4, at 59 East 4th street, New York, at which elaborate plans were made to create interest in the fight of the Western Federation of Miners in securing the release of Comrades Charles H. Moyer and W. D. Haywood and their associates now held in jail at Boise City, Idaho, after having been kidnapped without a hearing on unfounded charges and to secure financial assistance.

It was decided to hold a monster mass meeting in the open air at Union Square on Wednesday, 8 p. m., March 14, and a mass meeting indoors in Terrace Garden, 58th street, between Lexington and Third avenues, New York, on Monday, 8 p. m., March 26.

"NEUTRALITY"

HORSEWHIPPED OUT OF THE CAMP OF BONA FIDE SOCIALIST POLITICS.

Local Cincinnati of the S. P. and Section Cincinnati of the S. L. P. Hold Joint Meeting, Point to the Fact That the Capitalist Class Recognize in the A. F. of L. a Bulwark Against the Emancipation of the Working Class, Spurn the False Pretense of "Neutrality" on the Field of Unionism, and Endorse the I. W. W.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 24.—On February 22nd occurred an important event in the history of the labor movement of Cincinnati. Two Socialist parties met to discuss the following proposition: "The I. W. W. vs. the A. F. of L., which shall a Socialist organization endorse?" After a lengthy discussion the question was submitted to a vote and the I. W. W. was endorsed without a dissenting voice.

Philip Veal was with us on the above date. He, of course, took part in the discussion. Veal is never so good as when there is a little friction of ideas and at this meeting our organizer was at his best. It was gratifying to see the tense silence which reigned from the opening of the debate, broken by the force of Veal's arguments. When he wound up his speech, there was a burst of enthusiastic applause.

The peculiar feature of the debate was that the difference of opinion did not flow from a recognition of the merits or demerits of the I. W. W., BUT ON THE PROPOSITION TO ENDORSE. Under this head, E. H. Vaupel of the Socialist party, made a brilliant speech in favor of the proposition. He showed that the day when a Socialist party could declare neutrality on the economic question was passed. He further pointed out that the capitalist class recognized in the A. F. of L. a bulwark against Socialism and that therefore no Socialist party could consistently stand by such an organization.

The minutes of this meeting will be sent out to the Socialist papers for publication after same have been approved at the second joint meeting, which takes place March 8th, at 1252 Elm street.

K. E.

COMING IN

Are the Presents for March Festival—Read the List.

The following is a list of some more very fine presents that have been received for the Bazaar and Fair to be held in conjunction with the Daily People Concert and Ball on Sunday, March 18th, at Grand Central Palace:—

Brooklyn Ladies Auxialiary, received to date, two fine velvet sofa pillows, fancy hatpin holder, six fancy hose supporters, linen table scarf, two fancy pin cushions, four fine figure ornaments, four fancy vases, two cups and saucers, two butter dishes, coffee pot, six mantle piece ornaments, three pair of crochet slippers, four bread plates, four small pitchers; Miss Etta Aul, Brooklyn, N. Y., beautiful sofa pillow embroidered with label of the I. W. W.; A. Gollerstepper, New York, cash donation $2; Max Heyman, New York, two dozen incandescent gas mantles; Mrs. Malament, Brooklyn, N. Y., fine sofa pillow, Mrs. B. Touroff, Brooklyn, N. Y., three plush headrests, two fancy pin cushions, fine sofa pillow; Sympathizer, New York, Japanese umbrella, half dozen books and one dozen fine pictures.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade st., Manhattan.

PITTSBURG'S INDIGNATION.

Meeting Against the Illegal Arrests of I. W. W. Men to Be A Big One.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 5.—The readers of The People may be interested to know what we are going to do in Pittsburg in regards to the arrest of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners; in fact, the officials of the I. W. W. We have secured the largest hall available, and several thousand pieces of advertising are ordered to make one of the greatest indignation demonstrations that has taken place in this neck of the woods in many a day.

The meeting will be held on Sunday, March 18, at Central Turner Hall, Forbes street.

SECTION CHAUTAUQUA, ATTENTION.

Section Chautauqua County, N. Y.: The next regular meeting will be held MARCH 11, 1906, at 10 a. m., at Linne Hall, Mainstreet, Jamestown.

Organizer.